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Grammatical Cautions



A concise and comprehensive arrangement of the Gram=
matical Cautions to be observed in using English,
supplemented by exercises affording the
drill necessary to acquire facility and
skill in applying these cautions.



JAMES F. WILLIS

GRAMMATICAL CAUTIONS.

A CONCISE AND COMPREHENSIVE ARRANGEMENT OF THE GRAMMATICAL CAUTIONS TO BE OBSERVED IN USING ENGLISH, SUPPLEMENTED BY EXERCISES AFFORDING THE DRILL NECESSARY TO ACQUIRE FACILITY AND SKILL IN APPLYING THESE CAUTIONS.

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By JAMES F. WILLIS,

INSTRUCTOR IN ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

AUTHOR OF "PRACTICAL PUNCTUATION," "CAPITAL LETTERS," "2000 DRILL SENTENCES FOR GRAMMATICAL ANALYSIS," "100 EXERCISES IN PUNCTUATION," &c.



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PHILADELPHIA:

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PREFACE.

This book is designed as companion to the author's "2000 Drill Sentences for Grammatical Analysis," and is on the same method as his "Practical Punctuation,"—to afford those who are acquainted with grammar the requisite practice to criticize and correct sentences readily; and to teach those who are unacquainted with grammar, the right forms, through the carefully-arranged cautions, and the numerous drill exercises.

There are several other works upon this subject; but, as the only end of such a book is to give facility in criticizing and correcting grammatical syntax, they seem defective, either in the lack of drill exercises and occasional review work, or in being too discursive: it is thought this book has advantages over the others, since it has been the aim to avoid these two weak points. It deals *exclusively* with syntax, treating carefully all the cautions relative to the Parts of Speech and their subdivisions and modifications,—and treating them *fully*. There are some exercises to which greater space is allowed than to others; and this has been done because many years' careful observation in the classroom has shown that this is needful, and that it would be unwise to shorten them. It is believed that, with the reviews and *general review*, if the *directions* given are carefully followed, the student can master the subject more quickly and more easily, than is possible through other books upon the same branch.

The greater part of the book has been tested in several grammar classes; but it will readily be seen how mistakes may escape; for all such, the author asks indulgence, and will be grateful to have them pointed out.

Bearing in mind that studies are generally to be considered more for their educational value, than for their utility, stress should be laid more upon the *criticism* of the sentence than upon the *correction*, as the criticism calls for the exercise both of judgment and of memory: merely to *correct* the sentences, is to rob the study of its important educational power.

PHILADELPHIA, *October 2, 1893.*

Pronoun Cautions.

1. Never use pronouns needlessly.
2. " " the two kinds of pronouns in addressing a person.
3. " " *them* for *those*.
4. " " *what* for the conjunction *that*.
5. " " the antecedent of *what*.
6. " " a pronoun whose reference to an antecedent is not clear.
7. Place the adjective clause as near as possible to the word it modifies.
8. When several connected adjective clauses are used in the same sentence, use the same relative pronoun.
9. When the adjective clause is not restrictive, generally use *who* or *which*, and not *that*.
10. Use *that*, and not *who* or *which*:
 1. When the antecedent names both persons and things;
 2. After the adjectives *same*, *very*, and *all*;
 - " " interrogative pronoun *who*;
 - " " indefinite *it*;
 - " adjectives in the *superlative degree*.
11. *Who* represents persons;
Which " brute animals and things;
That " persons, animals, and things;
What " things.
12. *This* and *that*, *these* and *those*, *the one* and *the other*, sometimes refer to things previously mentioned:
That, *those*, and *the one* refer to the first mentioned;
This, *these*, and *the other* refer to the last mentioned.

Adjective Cautions.

1. *An* and *a* mean *one*:
 Before a vowel sound, use *an*;
 Before a consonant sound, use *a*.
2. *An* and *a* limit nouns; *the* distinguishes nouns:
An and *a* limit a noun to *one* thing of a class—to any one;
The distinguishes—1. One thing or several things from others.
 2. One class of things from other classes.
3. Use *a*, *an*, or *the* before *each* connected adjective, modifying different nouns expressed or understood;
 Don't use *a*, *an*, or *the*, when connected adjectives modify the same noun.
4. Repeat *a*, *an*, or *the* before connected nouns, when they are to be distinguished or emphasized.
5. Use *a few* and *a little* in opposition to *none*;
 Use *few* when opposed to *many*, *little* when opposed to *much*.
6. In using adjectives:—
 1. Have them apt;
 2. Avoid needless adjectives;
 3. Avoid any that repeat the idea, or exaggerate it;
 4. Place them just where they are intended to modify:
 When they are in a series and of different rank, place nearest the noun the one most-closely modifying it;
 When of the same rank, place them where they will sound best, which is generally in the order of their length—the shortest first.

Adverb Cautions.

1. In using adverbs:—
 1. Have them apt;
 2. Avoid needless adverbs;
 3. Avoid any that repeat the idea, or exaggerate it;
 4. Do not use them instead of other forms of expression.
2. In placing adverbs:—
 1. Let there be no doubt as to what they modify;
 2. Have regard for the smoothness of sound;
 3. Let them not be placed between *to* and the *infinitive*.
3. Unless you wish to affirm, do not use two negative words so that they contradict each other.
4. Do not use adverbs for adjectives, or adjectives for adverbs.

Preposition Cautions.

1. Use apt prepositions.
2. Avoid needless use of prepositions.
3. Avoid omitting needed prepositions.

Conjunction Cautions.

1. The following connectives stand in correlation with other words; let the right words stand in correlation, and stand where they belong:

1. And—both;	9. When—then;
2. As—as;	10. Or—Whether;
3. As—so;	11. That—so;
4. As—such;	12. The—the;
5. Though—yet;	13. Where—there;
6. If—then;	14. But—not only;
7. Nor—neither;	15. But also—not only;
8. Or—either;	16. But likewise—not only.
2. Choose apt connectives;
Avoid needless connectives.
3. Connected words or phrases referring to other words or phrases, should each make good sense with what is referred to.
4. *Than* usually follows adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison, and *else*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*; *but* or *besides* may follow *else*, *other*, and *more*, if they imply something *additional* but *not different* in kind.

Observe these Directions in Writing Possessive Forms.

1. Use [’s] to form the possessive singular of nouns.
Use [’] only to form the possessive plural of nouns, when they end in [s];
Use [’s] to form the possessive plural of nouns not ending in [s].
2. Although in prose it should seldom occur, yet the [s] in the possessive singular is sometimes omitted to avoid an unpleasant succession of hissing sounds.
3. To distinguish the possessive *plural* from the *singular* of nouns whose singular and plural are alike, some place the apostrophe after the [s].
4. All groups of words treated as compound names add the possessive sign to the last word.
5. A phrase introduced by *of* often takes the place of the possessive case form.
 1. *Of* is oftener used than [’s] to denote the source from which a thing proceeds.

2. ['s] is used chiefly with names of persons, animals, and things personified ; but the possessive sign is often used :
 1. With things that are *often* personified ;
 2. " " " we wish to dignify ;
 3. " names of periods of time.
6. When several possessive nouns modify the same word, the possessive sign is added to the *last* word only ; if they modify different words expressed or understood, it is added to *each* ; when the different possessors are thought of as separate or opposed, the sign is often repeated.
7. When *the*, *an*, or *a* precedes the possessive, the sign is repeated.
8. When a possessive noun has an explanatory modifier, add the sign to the *explanatory modifier* only ; but the possessive noun takes the sign, when the explanatory modifier is *long*, or when there is more than one.
9. When a *proper* noun has a *common* noun as explanatory modifier, and the name of the thing possessed is *omitted*, the possessive sign may be added to the proper noun, or to the explanatory modifier ; when the thing possessed is *named*, the noun directly preceding it takes the sign.
10. Secure smoothness and clearness in constructing sentences ; if the possessive sign will not permit this, use phrases in place of it.
11. Ambiguity may often be prevented by changing the assumed subject of a participle to a possessive.

Case Forms of Pronouns.

1. Use *I*, *we*, *thou*, *ye*, *he*, *she*, *they*, *who* :—
 1. As subject ;
 2. As attribute complement ;
 3. Independently ;
 4. As attribute complement of a participle or infinitive whose assumed subject is a possessive ;
 5. As attribute complement of a participle or infinitive used independently ;
2. Use *me*, *us*, *thee*, *him*, *her*, *them*, *whom* :—
 1. As object complement ;
 2. As principal word in a prepositional phrase ;
 3. As objective complement ;
 4. As indirect object ;
3. When pronouns are explanatory modifiers, give them the same case as the word explained.
4. When pronouns are attribute complements of participles or infinitives, give them the same case as the words to which they relate as attributes.

Construction of Comparatives and Superlatives.

1. In comparisons, avoid comparing a thing with itself.
2. In using the superlative degree, let the latter term include the former.
3. Avoid double comparatives and double superlatives.
4. Avoid comparing adjectives whose meaning will not admit of different degrees.
5. When adjectives denoting one, or more than one, are joined to nouns, the adjective and the noun must agree in number.
6. A numeral denoting more than one may be prefixed to a singular noun to form a compound adjective.

Use of the Subjunctive Mode.

1. In conditional or concessive clauses, use the *indicative* mode:
 1. When the action or being is assumed as a fact;
 2. When uncertainty lies merely in the speaker's knowledge of the fact.
2. Use the *subjunctive present* when the action or being is thought of merely as a future contingency.
3. To express a wish, use the *subjunctive past* of the verb *be*.
4. To express a mere supposition which is contrary to the fact, use the *subjunctive past* of the verb *be*.

Tense Forms.

Present tense expresses what is actually present,

“ “ is true at all times,
 “ “ will take place in the future,
 “ “ frequently or habitually takes place,

describes past or future events as if happening at the time of speaking.

Past tense expresses simply past action or being,

“ a past habit or custom,
 “ a future event,
 “ present time.

Future tense expresses simply future action or being,

“ habit or custom as future, or as indefinite in time.

Present perfect tense expresses action or being as completed at the present time; that is, a *period* of time (an hour, a year, an age) of which the present forms a part, expresses action or being to be completed in future time.

Past perfect tense expresses action or being as completed at some specified past time,

“ past time, in *conditional* or *hypothetical* clauses.

Future perfect tense expresses an action as completed at some specified future time.

Use of Will and Would, and Shall and Should.

1. When the will of the subject controls the action, use *will* or *would*.
2. When external influences control the subject, use *shall* or *should*.
3. To express mere futurity, the following is the proper form:

I shall speak	We shall speak
Thou wilt speak, or	You will speak
You will speak	They will speak.
He, She, It will speak.	

FORMS—I. I *will* speak—a promise or determination is here expressed, the *will* of the subject controls the action.

2. You *shall* speak, He *shall* speak—a promise is here made that others speak, or a determination is expressed that the action of speaking will be forced upon these persons,—the actors are here under external influences.

3. *Shall* I speak?—the speaker places himself under the will of another, which is external influence.

4. *Will* I go? is absurd, as the speaker here asks himself what his own will is.
5. The principles that apply to *shall* and *will*, apply also to *should* and *would*; *should* and *would* express futurity as to past time.

Forms for Number and Person—Verbs.

1. A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
2. Use a *plural* verb with a *collective noun*, if the individuals of the collection are thought of; otherwise, use a *singular* verb.
3. Subjects connected by *and* require a plural verb, except—
 1. When these connected subjects are different names for the same thing.
 2. When these connected subjects name several things taken as one whole.
 3. When *each*, *every*, or *no*, precedes connected subjects.
 4. When the subjects are emphatically distinguished; in this case, the verb agrees with the *first subject* only.
 5. When *as well as* connects the subjects.
 6. When one subject is affirmative, and the other negative; in this case the verb agrees with the affirmative.
 7. When the connected subjects follow the verb, and are to be emphasized; in this case, the verb agrees with the subject that stands nearest.
4. Singular subjects connected by *or* or *nor*, require a singular verb.
5. When connected subjects have different numbers or persons, the verb agrees with the nearest.
6. When a singular and a plural subject are used, place the plural subject next to verb.
7. In confessing a fault, the speaker mentions himself first; on all other occasions, last.
8. Subjects requiring different forms of the verb take the verb with each subject.

Forms for Number and Person—Pronouns.

A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in person, number, and gender.

NOTE—Rules from 2 to 8 under forms for number and person of verbs, apply to pronouns also.

PRONOUN CAUTIONS.

1. Never use pronouns needlessly.
2. " " the two kinds of pronouns in addressing a person.
3. " " *them* for *those*.
4. " " *what* for the conjunction *that*.
5. " " the antecedent of *what*.
6. " " a pronoun whose reference to an antecedent is not clear.
7. Place the adjective clause as near as possible to the word it modifies.
8. When several connected adjective clauses are used in the same sentence, use the same relative pronoun.
9. When the adjective clause is not restrictive, generally use *who* or *which*, and not *that*.
10. Use *that*, and not *who* or *which* :
 1. When the antecedent names both persons and things ;
 2. After the adjectives *same*, *very*, and *all* ;
 - " " interrogative pronoun *who* ;
 - " " indefinite *it* ;
 - " " adjectives in the *superlative degree*.
11. *Who* represents persons ;
Which " brute animals and things ;
That " persons, animals, and things ;
What " things.
12. *This* and *that*, *these* and *those*, *the one* and *the other*, sometimes refer to things previously mentioned :
That, *those*, and *the one* refer to the first mentioned ;
This, *these*, and *the other* refer to the last mentioned.

EXERCISE I.

Under the First Four Pronoun Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. Thou hast prospered, but you have not improved thy manners.
2. Instruction had not yet so prevailed over habit, but what they wondered to see themselves unnoticed by the crowds.
3. The water it sparkled in the sunshine.
4. Esteem thyself and you will succeed.
5. The ass it knoweth its crib.
6. I cannot doubt but what praiseworthy motives made her capable of beholding death.
7. Your weakness is excusable, but thy wickedness is not.
8. God he will punish the wicked.
9. You cannot always have youth within thy grasp.
10. No man's life is so unalterably fixed but what a thousand accidents may befall him.
11. The bee it is a faithful worker.
12. Tell them boys to be still.
13. Bring me them articles.
14. Thou art my brother, or I should reprove you.
15. Which of them three works best?
16. They seem to have no other wish for the little girl, but what she may have a fair skin, dress well, and dance to admiration.
17. Have you observed them stars?
18. The empress she ratified the treaty.
19. It cannot be doubted but what there is a great desire of glory in a ring of wrestlers.
20. Look among them papers.

EXERCISE II.

Under the Second Four Pronoun Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. She saw her friend while she was standing at her gate.
2. Pictures smell only of paint that resemble flowers.
3. The horse which I bought and that has been lately sold was injured.
4. Fear is a passion what is deeply-rooted.
5. Charles asked his brother to take his hat from his closet.
6. To know that what lies before us in daily life is true wisdom.
7. The book which I am reading and what is so well-bound is a present.
8. The elephant ate the bread that has a long trunk.
9. Nature can please only

those tastes what are refined. 10. The curiosities which he brought and that are so rare have been sold. 11. He ordered the waiter to have his boots polished before he left his room. 12. Manner is the enamel what is put upon the gold of character. 13. The man was arrested by the officer who committed the awful deed. 14. The mother told the daughter to get her gown that she might go to her friend's. 15. A youth delivers a worn-out body to old age that is sensual and intemperate. 16. My friend is dead who was here and that entertained us so well. 17. The lessons which we learn in youth and that we particularly like remain with us. 18. What I have bought they came yesterday. 19. Frederic the Great was the grandson of George I. of England, his mother being his daughter. 20. This food is not sufficient for the man that nourishes the infant.

EXERCISE III.

Under the Last Four Pronoun Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. This is the same man whom we saw before. 2. The robin who appears in April. 3. Reason resembles the fire concealed in the flint, that shows itself only when struck by the steel. 4. Edison is the most remarkable inventor who ever lived. 5. Who is she who comes beautiful as the sun? 6. It is you who commands. 7. Cares, that are the keys of riches, often hang heavy at the rich man's girdle. 8. Robert Hoe was the first person who set up a cylinder press in this country. 9. All which I have is thine. 10. That is the very act which I spoke of. 11. Milton afterwards gives us a description of the morning, that is well-suited to a divine poem. 12. Wolsey was probably the greatest political genius whom England ever possessed. 13. Who who has common sense can think so? 14. Zelotes were pious men among the Jews, that imposed upon themselves the task of killing those what broke the Mosaic Law. 15. This large horse whom my father imported. 16. The old crab who advised the young one. 17. Vanity and ambition are wrong: the one displays itself in love of place; the other, in love of show. 18. He should imitate Cæsar, that hid his bald head by covering it with laurels. 19. All which live must die. 20. Sincerity and knowledge are laudable possessions: that often makes men admired; this, always esteemed. 21. He spoke of the men and things which he had seen. 22. The selfish and the benevolent are found in every community; these are shunned, while those are sought after. 23. Was it thou or the wind who shut the door? 24. Every teacher loves a pupil which is docile. 25. Virtue and vice are before us: this is the parent of happiness both temporal and eternal; that, of disgrace and ignominy. 26. The wife and fortune whom he gained did not aid him. 27. Charles XII. and Peter the Great were sovereigns: the one was hated by the people; the other was loved. 28. It was not I who shut it. 29. Affectation is a sprout who should be nipped in the bud. 30. Did you make the same mistake which I corrected?

EXERCISE IV.

Review of Work under the Twelve Pronoun Cautions. Tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. I cannot tell but what I will buy some of them stocks. 2. Mary delights to tease her sister, when she tells her things she knows will annoy her,

if she speaks to her of them. 3. I took them apples from the closet. 4. The officer ordered the captive to bring up his boots and arms. 5. The peaches were given to the boys that were rotten. 6. The man what keeps that store is sick. 7. The cock told the diamond that, if his master had found it, he would have valued it. 8. Here comes the horse what won the race. 9. The flowers whom John bought are faded. 10. He did not know but what he would buy it. 11. He asked me to tell him to bring his hat to him. 12. It is the man who sold the horse. 13. He saw two men, that he engaged at once. 14. The ship sank which was anchored off the coast and that was so much admired. 15. I was in the same class in which he was. 16. Mary went into the girl's house and got her hat. 17. Who is the man who is waiting at the door! 18. The women stood on the bridge, which they knew was unsafe. 19. We bought two pictures of garden scenes that are very old. 20. This is the dog who bit me. 21. The squirrel whom I caught gave me a long run. 22. I do not say but what them boys will be examined. 23. The dog lay on the steps that bit the girl. 24. The ship is anchored in the bay, that is a good place for it. 25. It is the lunatic who attacked me. 26. The horse who threw its rider afterwards broke his leg. 27. The man which you saw is the very man who stole my money. 28. Marion he was near-sighted and deaf. 29. He asked him whether his brother could fill his place. 30. Both the men and the women were terrified: these were ordered to the front; those, to their homes. 31. The master told the servant to have his dinner ready. 32. The man and the horse who were seen in the streets were killed by the engine. 33. You should not spend thy money too freely. 34. It is the very boy whom we saw skating. 35. The picture was bought by a friend that was painted by Correggio. 36. The flowers grew in the garden which decorated the graves. 37. This is the same case which I asked to buy. 38. Gen. Grant who commanded during The Rebellion and that was President, died in 1885. 39. This is the same man whom the people saw in the park. 40. Oranges and apples are fruits: the one grows in the Temperate Zone; the other, in the Torrid. 41. I do not doubt but what trouble will ensue. 42. I bought all them pictures them people saw. 43. John he gave me them books to read. 44. The bread was eaten by the bird that was stale. 45. The man struck the woman who is a carpenter. 46. Mary said she was not worth the money paid to her. 47. The baby and the coach who fell overboard were lost. 48. That is the only thing what I object to. 49. The horse fell from the bridge that won the race. 50. All the things were for the house which we saw.

EXERCISE V.

In this Second Review under Pronoun Cautions Twelve Sentences are correct. Tell what is incorrect in the remainder, and why.

1. The man who was arrested and that escaped has been recaptured. 2. Who can tell but what we are doomed? 3. I cannot say but what I will discharge them boys. 4. The men, and the boys who were very boisterous, were put out. 5. These are the men that degrade the service. 6. The horse he stood on the bridge. 7. I told thee he would punish you. 8. He asked my father if he could go to the house to see my cousin. 9. All the people that we have met are Mongolian. 10. The ship lost her rudder, that was a great disaster. 11. The stag broke his neck which was butting the fence. 12. If you cannot find the book, you will be punished.

13. William and I we each bought a bicycle. 14. The man that was injured is expected to die. 15. The dog whom I bought has disappeared. 16. It is the day which he appointed. 17. It is the very hat which I wanted. 18. The boy that studies carefully finds that he learns much. 19. The horse is in the stable which won the race and that looks so savage. 20. The lion that they caught and which they removed has died. 21. The children and the furniture which were in the house were destroyed. 22. Epics and elegies are poems: these are mournful; those, historical. 23. Daniel Webster was the statesman what argued against States Rights. 24. The city is on a river which is built on a bluff. 25. I took him with me that I disliked. 26. All the men whom we met were laborers. 27. The man is here whom we wish to hire and that you sent for. 28. The men and the horses which were nearly starved made a pitiable appearance. 29. This is the fox who has been killing the chickens. 30. John is a boy who is honest and that can be trusted. 31. You are wrong and thou knowst it. 32. I told thee whom thou wouldst meet. 33. He ate those turnips. 34. Them people are too noisy. 35. My father and I we went to the theater. 36. All the people who were there began to laugh. 37. The savers and the spenders make the world: these are support of their country; those, the laugh of their fellows. 38. The child it was sick and we sent for the doctor. 39. The child who was lost and who could not be found has returned. 40. The man which you see out walking every morning is a close student. 41. Virtue and vice are before us: this brings happiness; that, disgrace. 42. It is the largest vessel which has ever been built. 43. He punished William, who is my brother. 44. It was David, the father of Solomon, who slew Goliath. 45. I trimmed the sails of the ships which were very long. 46. There is the man which gave me the tickets. 47. The boy and the dog which we met in the road are inseparable companions. 48. Even the animals who seek his protection find it. 49. He is the best speaker whom I ever heard. 50. The dog flew at the cat when it passed his house.

ADJECTIVE CAUTIONS.

1. *An* and *a* mean *one*:
Before a vowel sound, use *an*;
Before a consonant sound, use *a*.
2. *An* and *a* limit nouns; *the* distinguishes nouns:
An and *a* limit a noun to *one* thing of a class—to any one;
The distinguishes—1. One thing or several things from others.
2. One class of things from other classes.
3. Use *a*, *an*, or *the* before *each* connected adjective, modifying different nouns expressed or understood;
Don't use *a*, *an*, or *the*, when connected adjectives modify the same noun.
4. Repeat *a*, *an*, or *the* before connected nouns, when they are to be distinguished or emphasized.
5. Use *a few* and *a little* in opposition to *none*;
Use *few* when opposed to *many*, *little* when opposed to *much*.
6. In using adjectives—
 1. Have them apt;
 2. Avoid needless adjectives;
 3. Avoid any that repeat the idea, or exaggerate it;
 4. Place them just where they are intended to modify:
When they are in a series and of different rank, place nearest the noun the one most-closely modifying it;
When of the same rank, place them where they will sound best, which is generally in the order of their length—the shortest first.

EXERCISE VI.

Under the First Three Adjective Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. Geometry is a branch of the mathematics. 2. The fourth and fifth verse. 3. The fourth and the fifth verses. 4. Cromwell received the title

of a Protector. 5. Neither the rules nor examples are correct. 6. Does Peru border on the Atlantic or Pacific Ocean? 7. Should a boy be called a master? 8. What is the difference between the old and new method. 9. Cleon was another sort of a man. 10. The Alleghany and the Monongahela rivers form the Ohio. 11. The path of truth is an plain and an safe one. 12. He is styled an marquis. 13. The light and the worthless kernels will float. 14. I rejoice that there is another and an better world. 15. The love is an passion with some men. 16. I looked for some such a answer. 17. The sixth and tenth have an close resemblance. 18. He was influenced by both an just and generous principle. 19. The chief magistrate is called a President. 20. A great and an good man looks beyond time. 21. Were God to raise up another such a man as Moses. 22. They made but a weak and a ineffectual resistance. 23. He fully deserved the name of a traitor. 24. The book was read by the old and young. 25. What sort of an animal is an oyster?

EXERCISE VII.

Under the Last Three Adjective Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. Truth is the foundation of all knowledge and cement of all society. 2. What an awful rain we had! 3. I gave the child few pennies and little candy. 4. Mary is both lovable and amiable. 5. Essential and great advantages accrue to society from the freedom of the press. 6. Men know the effects of many things but causes of few. 7. I have an exquisite peach. 8. A little was said or done about it. 9. A little of this world's goods, will satisfy a man with a few desires. 10. Industry has the fairest fruits and richest rewards. 11. He has many good virtues. 12. Industrious and frugal men are commonly friendly to the government. 13. Men take credit for the good and attribute bad to misfortune. 14. A red keg of wine. 15. I thought to shoot many birds but brought a few. 16. I have little money yet in my purse. 17. An old set of china. 18. Although he studied much he learned a little. 19. Cloudy, short, dreary autumn days have come. 20. A proverb is the wit of one, and wisdom of many. 21. The party was fatigued and very tired. 22. After much searching he at last found few sticks. 23. Behold these verdant green fields! 24. Flattery corrupts the receiver and giver. 25. A deformed and mean body may enclose a virtuous and great soul. 26. I still found few people in the street. 27. This is a kind and benevolent old man. 28. Self-love exaggerates the faults as well as virtues. 29. Ichabod rode shaggy, ewe-necked, gaunt, hammer-headed Gunpowder. 30. You pay frightful prices for clothing.

EXERCISE VIII.

Review of work under the Six Adjective Cautions; tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. I saw a few, but not many. 2. They expected much danger where there was an little. 3. Horse is a noble animal. 4. He had littler money than I thought. 5. He has bought an wooden box of penholders. 6. He had taken the book and slate from my store. 7. They said I would have no pleasure, but I had little. 8. The boys and girls are going together. 9. I do not wish to use this fine liquor, but you may have little. 10. He bought an case of wine for that supper, but an little was drunk. 11. I rode an gentle and balky horse. 12. The oranges were quite good, only

few being rotten. 13. The pupil studied much, but learned a little. 14. The faithfulness is an great virtue. 15. Brave, few, intelligent, restless, energetic people are sometimes found. 16. Oyster is an bivalve. 17. The colonists laid out a long and a broad street. 18. I read a long and short story. 19. You will find a good description in the fifth and seventh chapter. 20. She wore an blue indigo dress. 21. The drover bought many cows, but sold a few. 22. I will buy an large black thick heavy overcoat. 23. An corporal and private accidently caught a spy and deserter. 24. The green and tasteless fruits will not be picked. 25. The two men and three women were exiled. 26. They say he owns the fewest property of any. 27. She painted a gorgeous picture. 28. John shot a large and small bird. 29. He had great hopes, but I gave him a little encouragement. 30. Did you buy a stub box of pens? 31. The sailors and cattle swam with all their force. 32. Churlish dirty cold five the small rooms. 33. This is an adventurous house. 34. His sons speak horrible English. 35. He was commonly called a bummer. 36. He struck me with a piece of hard iron. 37. More forcible an simpler rule was never given. 38. A little good will come from his efforts, although he expects great results. 39. The mankind was made by God. 40. She makes exquisite coffee. 41. It was a wide broad box. 42. All the boys started in the walk, but a few completed it. 43. A noisy and an boisterous man began the trouble. 44. The blue sky was overshadowed by the dark clouds. 45. Mr. Edison has been made a Count. 46. There were many complaints against the man; nevertheless, he stole a little money. 47. He writes a splendid letter. 48. The sheep are gentle animals. 49. It is near the first or second bend of the river. 50. William has less apples than Mary.

EXERCISE IX.

In this Second Review under Adjective Cautions, Twelve Sentences are correct; tell what is incorrect in the remainder, and why.

1. Much persuasion was used, but little would have sufficed. 2. There were many boys in the school, but we saw only a few. 3. We caught several dark tiny singing poor blue-birds. 4. The dog resembled his master, who was a lazy and a bad man. 5. The fine and the large pears have been very scarce. 6. A young man traveled through the country on horseback. 7. He gave a long and a tiresome sermon. 8. Blue French this all good rich silk will soon be sold. 9. The horse is more intelligent than cow. 10. Why did you study the ninth and eleventh line? 11. All fat three these little Englishmen have just come to the country. 12. He is an youthful boy. 13. Being pledged to drink nothing, he still took few glasses on that eventful night. 14. He is a studious and diligent boy. 15. The men and the boys have taken different directions. 16. Beautiful most the hunting-case gold watch was given away. 17. Old rough those hilly crooked several roads should be repaired. 18. He said it during an interview with the chief. 19. The beggar demanded much money but I gave him little. 20. The Stamp Act and Navigation Acts made American colonists indignant. 21. The pronunciation and the arithmetic lessons were not prepared. 22. He has the least knowledge of all the boys in this room. 23. The electric and steam cars run along the street in that city. 24. He needed a little assistance, but he received much. 25. A bright or good-natured boy will generally succeed. 26. The cities and large towns elect a mayor and a council. 27. He

has the littlest money of us all. 28. This is a passenger and a freight boat. 29. The child eats much; still, he gains a little flesh. 30. Old very a marble clock was bought. 31. I own less land than my brother. 32. A yell was uttered by the man, before he died. 33. We bought all the stone and the brick houses. 34. Do you want the green or black cloth? 35. This fruit is not very ripe, but you may eat little. 36. You are a mean, low hypocrite, if you mean what you say. 37. The teacher said no problems were correct, but I thought few were. 38. The whirlpool drew the ships and canoes under the surface of the water. 39. The St. Bernard and Newfoundland dog won the prizes. 40. The dealer wished to buy many horses, but could get only few. 41. This book has the least amount of information in it. 42. Both the large and small men will be taken, if healthy. 43. We crossed a wide and rough river. 44. Can you distinguish a goat from sheep? 45. I have a blue thick useful coat. 46. A yacht is a fast-sailing vessel. 47. Heavy young white seven clean Arabian horses have been imported. 48. He trod upon an ugly snake. 49. I have found the least specimens to show you. 50. A skirmish is a small fight.

EXERCISE X.

Sentences violating Cautions under Pronouns and Adjectives—Eight are Correct, tell what is incorrect in the remainder, and why.

1. Charles ordered his brother to get his books and clean the cellar, which was his work. 2. He has the least trunks of the company. 3. There are many persons whom, when you know them well, you care little for them. 4. The fish are not amphibious. 5. I gave him fewer letters to sign. 6. I cannot say but what them boys will go. 7. An earl gave me the jewel. 8. He was awakened by the bell, which was always annoying to him. 9. The teachers and scholars went to the picnic. 10. The sun it is bright to-day. 11. James is the very person for whom I was looking. 12. He is to buy a black pot of paint. 13. There are the least horses in this stable. 14. Charles said to George, "Have you seen my friend since his return?" 15. James said to Harry, "I shall not think of you." 16. The army slew the Indians and French. 17. An author has the choice of his own thoughts and words, that a translator has not. 18. The wind blew down the house which tore up the trees. 19. The dog is the wisest of its species. 20. The soldier he accidentally shot his comrade. 21. The lion flew at the monkeys and baboons. 22. You were there the very night which I met you. 23. Two lazy these rough black greasy African laughing negroes were severely whipped. 24. He is a tall bright fat stout boy. 25. The President and Secretary have gone fishing and gunning. 26. This is the statue which I spoke of and that is so valuable. 27. Did you get that expensive red old Indian blanket? 28. Large expensive many beautiful these precious jewels will ornament the crown. 29. Julius, that is my servant, understands astronomy. 30. The boy who broke the glass and that was arrested promised to pay for it. 31. I have bought the house as well as land. 32. Who is the man who sold the house? 33. Old the tall tenth square stately pillar will be shipped to America. 34. The horse was tied to a post that was very vicious. 35. The boy and the man were arrested: the one was sent to a refuge; the other, to jail. 36. I knew your thoughts when thou wast speaking to him. 37. To-morrow will be a cold and a damp day. 38. The man is building the fence that broke our ladder. 39. The pen-

manship is a tedious exercise. 40. The ship was named Nellie which you saw in the bay. 41. The day and night watchman live in this house. 42. They were attacked by the Indians and the French who fought in the way of Indians. 43. An Unitarian has just arrived. 44. It is the money which I expect to get which makes me so uneasy. 45. He owns the least lots of any of the share-holders. 46. He plays with the dog which is injurious. 47. A rickety old man was found in the streets. 48. James is very puerile and childish. 49. A man is the person which we desire. 50. The man who died last week was innocent of the crime.

ADVERB CAUTIONS.

1. In using adverbs:—

1. Have them apt;
2. Avoid needless adverbs;
3. Avoid any that repeat the idea, or exaggerate it;
4. Do not use them instead of other forms of expression.

2. In placing adverbs:—

1. Let there be no doubt as to what they modify;
2. Have regard for the smoothness of sound;
3. Let them not be placed between *to* and the *infinitive*.

3. Unless you wish to affirm, do not use two negative words so that they contradict each other.

4. Do not use adverbs for adjectives, or adjectives for adverbs.

EXERCISE XI.

Under the Four Adverb Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. To generously forgive becomes a man. 2. The boys were dressed neatly. 3. None of the hands did no work. 4. His voice is remarkable sweet. 5. The woman spoke like a scholar. 6. He looks like he is sick. 7. He spoke of visiting him constantly, but never went. 8. The prisoner would not remain soberly. 9. Some children stand awkwardly. 10. He removed the sign away. 11. I only see him once in a great while. 12. He wishes to always fight. 13. The patient died frightfully. 14. Gas burns brightly. 15. Do keep quietly. 16. The scaffolding was illy put up. 17. Near all the railroads are blocked. 18. The picture hangs crookedly. 19. The eggs were dyed greenly. 20. The boy was called slyly. 21. Tyranny is where the government is under the sway of a tyrant. 22. The infant did not lie easily. 23. I am constantly and unceasingly annoyed by him. 24. Much cotton was not destroyed in the fire. 25. Our boys played im.nensely. 26. The pupils were told to slowly and carefully work. 27. All the boys on the grounds were not students. 28. Much good work sometimes has been done. 29. He eats superfluously. 30. The children will be dressed gaudily. 31. I am accustomed to openly speak. 32. The man still feels weakly. 33. He worked like as he did not love it. 34. The birds have again appeared now. 35. To valiantly fight for one's country is heroic. 36. The boys dived down into the water. 37. Recently many emigrants landed. 38. All stories are not to be believed. 39. Blood-heat is when the heat is the same degree as that of the blood. 40. They were stopped only from their intentions by the police. 41. I have even pardoned murderers. 42. It was an awful bad day. 43. The pupils stood up. 44. All the men that I saw were not mechanics. 45. I polished the stove brightly. 46. The man was illy treated by the contestants. 47. A naval battle is where two war vessels fight. 48. Do not look unhappily. 49. I heard the sound distinct. 50. Nobody lends him nothing.

EXERCISE XII.

In this Second Review under Adverb Cautions Six Sentences are correct. Tell what is incorrect in the remainder, and why.

1. He was most surprised. 2. The roof fell down with a crash. 3. I never said he was doing nothing. 4. His brother looks brightly. 5. Almost all persons dislike the quarrelsome. 6. The men lay quietly in death. 7. He chiefly buys goods from me. 8. Neither John nor James could not study a lesson. 9. The maid kept the house clean. 10. I do not speak neither French nor German. 11. The cannon-ball traveled swiftly to the fort. 12. I am pretty well. 13. Can you make the case clear? 14. Truth to be loved only need to be seen. 15. He walks like he was lame. 16. I reported how we had been annoyed by the natives. 17. This house was quickly and speedily built. 18. Pupils should cheerfully always obey. 19. A man can only reach honor through virtue. 20. The girl sings continual. 21. That dog barks ceaselessly. 22. Your fire burns horribly. 23. The master doubtless will be informed. 24. The contest pluckily was continued through. 25. I do not consider that the charges are not true. 26. Every tale is not to be believed that is told. 27. The doctor will be there present. 28. We trudged up the hill slowly. 29. The hat was kept newly. 30. The office will early be closed hereafter. 31. He isn't good for none of our work. 32. The music sounds harshly. 33. The lecturer has near finished. 34. That ere carriage must not be made like a wheelbarrow. 35. The good must even die. 36. Most men become weakly in age. 37. The old man soon became like a lion in rage. 38. To patiently bear suffering is the characteristic of a great mind. 39. It is a horribly cold day. 40. The boy only studied his lessons in the morning. 41. I will come now immediately. 42. I bought it for a mere nominal sum. 43. No goods will not be removed. 44. He is cutting my hair off. 45. He scarcely does any work. 46. He tries to steadily study. 47. I said how that you had assisted me. 48. The cottage was painted whitely. 49. Bad habits seldom are overcome.

EXERCISE XIII.

Some of the following sentences are correct; give the cautions under Adjectives and Adverbs which the other sentences violate, and correct.

1. The rain fell slanting. 2. The general entered the city triumphant. 3. I sold the house cheap. 4. These red berries are like little marbles. 5. You thought him dishonest. 6. Get into that ere wagon. 7. Her face shines radiantly. 8. The screen was part hand-painted. 9. Your son is growing stontly. 10. Every animal in the cage seems like a cat. 11. A quandary is when a person is perplexed. 12. The child sleeps peacefully. 13. We took a little candy, as there was not much. 14. I did not think he would stay, but he did few minutes. 15. The little girl sits quietly, but her clothes look dirtily. 16. He looks like a soldier, but he walks like a dancing-master. 17. He planned a escape and was most through. 18. Can you not say that he is not deceptive? 19. A sly-boots is when a person is cunning, or sly. 20. White snow covered everything. 21. The man lives soberly, but scolds excessively. 22. I seldom or rarely see my brother. 23. This species is called an seal. 24. The doctor lived quietly, and could sail his yacht magnificently. 25. Frank has hired the young and the bright boys. 26. I expressly bought the fruit for you. 27. To love and be wise

seldom is even granted to the gods. 28. The soldiers seemed stupidly but died bravely. 29. A tremendous frost fell during the night. 30. Whoever charges excessive interest is an usurer. 31. Arthur climbed up the tree. 32. I particularly visit that house. 33. The member spoke occasionally, but not often. 34. The prince hung helplessly by his hair. 35. The light shines brightly through the window. 36. We took the long and wide wagons from the barn. 37. We ascended up an exceeding steep hill. 38. He has some excessive mean ways. 39. He offered me the bottle of wine, but I needed only a little. 40. His house is remarkable well-built. 41. It was a costly and elegant picture which he bought. 42. There was a fight between the privateer and schooner. 43. You have no apples in your orchard; we have very few. 44. That was a long and furious storm which passed over this town. 45. By occasions are great men only made. 46. John dances awkwardly and ungracefully. 47. The wind blew fiercely that night. 48. He teases me everlastingly. 49. I could illy attend the party.

PREPOSITION CAUTIONS.

1. Use apt prepositions.
2. Avoid needless use of prepositions.
3. Avoid omitting needed prepositions.

EXERCISE XIV.

Under the Three Preposition Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. Where did you study all this goodly speech at? 2. The church is in need for much money. 3. They are in favor to the amendment. 4. I put a coat around about his shoulders. 5. The master will doubtless be informed it. 6. He sighted the cape on June 15, and then sailed north for 500 miles. 7. Your brother's experience will give you many advantages of the others. 8. I have forborne from mentioning even honorable authors. 9. I will be there in about an hour. 10. John is angry at Joseph. 11. You have the advantage over me, for I cannot recall your name. 12. Charles stood near to the platform. 13. The steeple was the height of a tree. 14. Put a partition between each horse. 15. Will you speak with the prisoner? 16. The girl is not with an amiable disposition. 17. They must be insensible to our being here. 18. He can count up to sixty. 19. He will look about my affairs while I am away. 20. Virtue selects of neither house nor fortune. 21. You should daily communicate to him. 22. The petition will be presented at about ten o'clock. 23. You caught on to the back of the wagon. 24. The work will be done from your suggestions. 25. Stand a man between every tree. 26. All the horses were sold you. 27. Divide the grass between the three horses. 28. He is involved into trouble. 29. John is liberal with his money. 30. We all object the propositions. 31. God has only lent to man his life. 32. He was dismissed the office. 33. We cannot reach high stations without undergoing of some hazard. 34. The man became like to a lion in rage. 35. We arrived in a mountain village. 36. Compare my writing to his. 37. In what closet is it in? 38. We were admitted in the society. 39. Are you related with this man? 40. I am pledged for his support. 41. The imaginations of young men are a roving nature. 42. We thought the hotel would be well kept, but were disappointed of it. 43. To what rank will he be raised to? 44. This reminding me your kindness is reproving of me. 45. She had interrupted my repose dining in my ear such annoyances. 46. The lord was years in attendance to

the king. 47. Where have your sons traveled to? 48. Salt air will not agree to my health. 49. Take heed of this maxim. 50. He sits his horse graceful.

EXERCISE XV.

Some of the following sentences are correct; give the cautions under pronouns, adverbs, and prepositions which the other sentences violate, and correct.

1. Never send him for no money. 2. They were near to the accident. 3. The boys hung on to the branch. 4. The top spins around. 5. He sneered contemptuously. 6. Even traitors are hateful to the gainers of their treason. 7. I never will sell neither the horse nor the colt. 8. The horse was harnessed to a buggy that ran away. 9. Long sentences in short compositions are like to large rooms in a small house. 10. God looks to pure hands and not to full hands. 11. The rat sprang from out of a hole in the ground. 12. I do not know but what I would like them chickens. 13. The child fell down. 14. I remained cold. 15. The manager is entire too exacting. 16. Without genius, no book is destined a long life. 17. Thomas is different to William. 18. He is the man which I do not know. 19. Sincerity is the value of knowledge. 20. Suicide is where a man takes his own life. 21. I would like to go occasionally. 22. They forced him in wickedness. 23. Never make unpleasant remarks. 24. Since the Creation, kindness has scarcely known of a defeat. 25. His conduct will not accord to his profession. 26. In which class are you in? 27. These accusations are not true I don't believe. 28. I bought artistical-painted pictures. 29. He sang like his voice was weak. 30. Ascham taught to Queen Elizabeth Latin and Greek. 31. He requested him to send his footman. 32. The commanders found the fugitives while they were riding over the plain. 33. The enemy they have advanced. 34. Who is the man who called to-day? 35. The boy attended school on yesterday and to-day. 36. During Jefferson's college term, he studied for sixteen hours on each day. 37. A blizzard is when a snow-storm is accompanied by hurricane and extreme cold. 38. James gave his brother scarce a fifth of the property. 39. You must enter the room soft. 40. For what crime was he punished for. 41. This is the road on to pleasure. 42. Ill winds blew heavily upon Leah. 43. Harry works like his brother. 44. He who simply lives for fashion is the poorest emasculation of his race. 45. The lady said to the maid, "Is my room ready?" 46. It was given from under the seal of the state. 47. The sailors died with scrofula. 48. Excellence is never granted a man but as a reward of labor. 49. The dog that was mad and which bit so many people was shot. 50. Walking on the road which was very rough tired me.

CONJUNCTION CAUTIONS.

1. The following connectives stand in correlation with other words; let the right words stand in correlation, and stand where they belong:

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------------------|
| 1. And—both; | 5. Though—yet; | 9. When—then; | 13. Where—there; |
| 2. As—as; | 6. If—then; | 10. Or—whether; | 14. But—not only; |
| 3. As—so; | 7. Nor—neither; | 11. That—so; | 15. But also—not only; |
| 4. As—such; | 8. Or—either; | 12. The—the; | 16. But likewise—not only. |

2. Choose apt connectives;

Avoid needless connectives.

3. Connected words or phrases referring to other words or phrases, should each make good sense with what is referred to.

4. *Than* usually follows adjectives and adverbs expressing comparison, and *else*, *other*, *otherwise*, *rather*; but or *besides* may follow *else*, *other*, and *more*, if they imply something *additional* but *not different* in kind.

EXERCISE XVI.

Under the Four Conjunction Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. These exercises are careless as the other. 2. Neither Charles or Peter deserve the reward. 3. They always have and always did protect his rights. 4. He walked otherwise besides on crutches. 5. His sermons are something else besides mere words. 6. They would not buy the house nor the land. 7. I have not either bought houses nor lands. 8. Do otherwise besides helping him. 9. The street is not so broad but longer than that. 10. He has no other books but histories. 11. The vessels have not left the port either for Peru nor Brazil. 12. They would not admit a doubt but he was sane. 13. Our work is not so tedious but more laborious than yours. 14. I have more horses than these. 15. They plucked flowers both in the woods and the fields. 16. Not only did they speak ill of him but of her also. 17. We have seen no other lake but this. 18. The pen has shaken nations and which has established the world in peace. 19. The men would rather do anything besides sell their houses. 20. Orders were sent neither to the general nor the admiral. 21. Wealth is always a snare to a man and which causes temptation to others. 22. The men were not only punished severely but cruelly. 23. He has both studied French and German. 24. Officers have not been appointed either for the army or navy. 25. In colors, I like something else besides green. 26. No person can walk or run without he has legs. 27. He had barely left the room but you entered it. 28. They own more houses besides these. 29. The town is as large, if not more so, than that. 30. The task was done more skillfully but not so rapidly as I desired. 31. There is no person so learned who cannot learn more. 32. Will you try and correct your mistakes? 33. Buy such goods only that you can sell. 34. For summer wear, I like something else besides black clothes. 35. Nothing lives nor moves without God wills it. 36. The boys had scarcely started but a rain came on. 37. The farmer not only sold horses but cattle. 38. We could not buy either corn nor wheat. 39. The first report was as alarming, if not more so, than that. 40. We see no one so happy who does not wish for greater happiness. 41. Such remarks have been made that will necessitate a lawsuit. 42. Try and arrange the matter satisfactorily. 43. Travel gives a man something else besides a few sights. 44. He did not speak otherwise but as a determined man. 45. We had no other alternative but to go on. 46. I cannot say but he will be there. 47. Not only have we regained our liberty but our property likewise. 48. Like as charity covers a multitude of sins before God, so does politeness before men. 49. I often think of William the Conqueror, who is only another name for tyranny. 50. The boy could see no other children but these.

EXERCISE XVII.

Review of Adverb, Preposition and Conjunction Cautions, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. There is a great difference of the two. 2. The assault was made at about noon. 3. All the girls appear modestly. 4. His plan was to suddenly attack them from the rear. 5. He might do otherwise besides divide the money. 6. Nothing never pays so well as honesty. 7. The women neither bought gowns nor bonnets. 8. I will strive to accommodate myself with

your wishes. 9. Set a post between each garden. 10. Did you get over across the ferry? 11. It occurred from by misplacing a word. 12. I felt uncomfortably. 13. They must of had a busy day. 14. George was liberal with his praises. 15. The lion slept comfortably. 16. Eccentricity may be pardoned home, but which is never forgiven in a crowd. 17. You have bought scarce enough. 18. You must not get off of the wagon. 19. They remained at Philadelphia. 20. The vessel has delayed never yet. 21. No man can gain reputation nor fortune without he works. 22. Not only have I visited France but Italy also. 23. Never lend no man no books. 24. In which ship will you sail in. 25. He was led in bad company. 26. The merchants will by and by come. 27. These matters are above from his conception. 28. You can rest easily in this arm-chair. 29. There is no ingratitude so cutting which is received from friends. 30. The soldiers are such that the general likes. 31. I cannot do the work without you send me the materials. 32. You should be angry with my meanness. 33. The boy writes lovely. 34. A long tunic anciently was worn. 35. He compared me with a snake. 36. I prefer other work than house-painting. 37. The French neither destroyed the vessels nor wharves. 38. To be only good from fear of the law is a slight foundation for innocence. 39. He only is six years old. 40. The best pupils are even not considered. 41. I own nothing else but land. 42. The men secretly secreted the money. 43. I arrived on the same hour he did. 44. The town is the length of a race-course. 45. We hoped to ride to-day, but were disappointed in it by the rain. 46. No man doubts but that these acts are good. 47. James is not so tall but stouter than Frank. 48. They were worried that their friends would be injured. 49. I have visited them frequent. 50. We used other vehicles besides stage-coaches. 51. Not either Mary nor Philip reigned long. 52. For what end did he make the journey for? 53. A stile is where steps go over a fence. 54. They do not doubt but he is innocent. 55. The army captured neither the city nor held the fort. 56. Epitomes are thought helpful the memory. 57. Attending of the battle in person did not bring to the king victory. 58. I have bought something else besides a house. 59. These trees have grown highly. 60. Every word that men speak is not true. 61. The roses are not only in bloom, but the honeysuckles also. 62. Your love of study gives you an advantage of the others. 63. He traded his bicycle off for a ring. 64. The wind sounds mournfully. 65. James is wealthier but not so intelligent as William. 66. They will be hanged at about three o'clock. 67. I want to very much see him. 68. They are more anxious to get a reputation than of possessing character. 69. John is insensible of flattery. 70. You can give the book either to the boy or the girl. 71. They found more gold than this. 72. They were angry at each other. 73. They showed no regard for the boy nor for the girl. 74. I told the man to politely speak to her. 75. The masons have resumed work again.

OBSERVE THESE DIRECTIONS IN WRITING POSSESSIVE FORMS.

1. Use [s] to form the possessive singular of nouns.
Use ['] only to form the possessive plural of nouns, when they end in [s];
Use [s] to form the possessive plural of nouns not ending in [s].
2. Although in prose it should seldom occur, yet the [s] in the possessive singular is sometimes omitted to avoid an unpleasant succession of hissing sounds.
3. To distinguish the possessive *plural* from the *singular* of nouns whose singular and plural are alike, some place the apostrophe after the [s].
4. All groups of words treated as compound names add the possessive sign to the last word.

5. A phrase introduced by *of* often takes the place of the possessive case form.
 1. *Of* is oftener used than [*'s*] to denote the source from which a thing proceeds.
 2. [*'s*] is used chiefly with names of persons, animals, and things personified; but, the possessive sign is often used:
 1. With things that are *often* personified;
 2. " " " we wish to dignify;
 3. " names of periods of time.
6. When several possessive nouns modify the same word, the possessive sign is added to the *last* word only; if they modify different words expressed or understood, it is added to *each*; when the different possessors are thought of as separate or opposed, the sign is often repeated.
7. When *the, an, or a* precedes the possessive, the sign is repeated.
8. When a possessive noun has an explanatory modifier, add the sign to the *explanatory modifier* only; but the possessive noun takes the sign, when the explanatory modifier is *long* or when there is more than one.
9. When a *proper* noun has a *common* noun as explanatory modifier, and the name of the thing possessed is *omitted*, the possessive sign may be added to the proper noun, or to the explanatory modifier; when the thing possessed is *named*, the noun directly preceding it takes the sign.
10. Secure smoothness and clearness in constructing sentences; if the possessive sign will not permit this, use phrases in place of it.
11. Ambiguity may often be prevented by changing the assumed subject of a participle to a possessive.

EXERCISE XVIII.

Give the Reason for the Use of the Possessive Sign used in the following sentences.

1. The sheep's feet are diseased.
2. The men's tasks have been completed.
3. I have read Plutarch's life, the great biographer and philosopher.
4. The plans were arranged at Frobisher's, the intrepid explorer for The Northwest Passage.
5. Herodias's demand was, that John the Baptist's head should be given to her.
6. It was his father's, as well as his sister's wish.
7. The sheeps' wool was sheared early in the season.
8. Mary and Jane's room has been cleaned.
9. He left at duty's call.
10. The swine's grunt could be heard distinctly.
11. Achilles' scolding only angered Agamemnon.
12. All the horses' manes have been trimmed.
13. Cain's killing his brother originated in envy.
14. The soldiery were deaf to the wives' and the children's pleadings.
15. Lake Itasca is the source *of* the Mississippi.
16. He strove to do God's, his country's, and his friends' wishes.
17. He lived an hour's ride from town.
18. King Henry the Eighth of England's reign was notable in many ways.
19. John's and Peter's horse is sick.
20. Only eleven of Aristophanes's comedies remain.
21. We bought the books at Smith, the stationer's.
22. The deers' horns were caught in the bush.
23. The poetess' studies in literature were carefully made.
24. Meet me at Thompson's the clothier.
25. The stones *of* Rome would rise and mutiny.
26. Syracuse in Sicily was Archimedes's birthplace.

EXERCISE XIX.

In this Exercise under Possessive Case Forms, correct the sentences that require it; improve those that can be improved; give satisfactory reasons for those that are correct.

REMEMBER—By using *of*, many faulty Possessive Constructions may be avoided.

1. The princess's supper was sumptuous.
2. Joseph's and Ewing's book has been carefully kept.
3. Neither the soldiers nor the sailors' pay has been given.
4. Her father and mother's consent was asked.
5. Tarquin the proud's the king of Rome's, conduct exasperated the people.
6. Thos. Jefferson's, the third president's, writings are mainly political.
7. The animals resembled dogs with deers' horns.
8. This river's tributaries are numerous.
9. This is somebody's else hat.
10. The fruit was bought at Wilson's the purveyor to the queen's.
11. He accusing the heads of the conspiracy saved his own life.
12. The kitten had lost it's mother.
13. A robin and a blackbird's nest was found.
14. The women, as well as the

men's, wealth was swept away. 15. The heaven of heavens is the Lord's, thy God. 16. Thy Maker's will has placed thee here, a Maker's wise and good. 17. A description of the scenery of the most beautiful county of the state of Virginia. 18. Our actress's sympathy was shown in many ways. 19. The cottage's chimney will soon fall. 20. A day's journey on horse brought him to his home. 21. We will meet at Messrs. Johnson's and Thompson's, the booksellers' on Broadway. 22. This is a part of my uncle's father's estate. 23. All those fields are our's. 24. The horse's and the dog's tail has been cut. 25. Alexander's the Great's empire fell to pieces. 26. This palace has been the Grand Sultan's Mahomet. 27. These quotations are taken from Dr. Johnson, the lexicographer's, works. 28. The lioness's sickness alarmed her keeper. 29. An admiral-of-the-red's vessel gave timely assistance. 30. The sun's rays darted through my window. 31. They stood at my cousin's father's sister's door. 32. Germanicus was reprimanded by Tiberius for he traveling into Egypt without Germanicus's permission. 33. We have hi's word for it. 34. The steamer and the schooner's cabins are large and clean. 35. Messrs. Jones's, Brown's, and Smith's business was a failure. 36. Those serene smiles were Dian, the fair queen of Night's. 37. John and Eliza's teacher is more learned than Thomas's or James's. 38. I admitting the fact will not affect the argument. 39. The wind carried off the admiral's-of-the-fleet's flag. 40. Alexander taking a fancy for a bath caused an interruption to the march. 41. Thomas and Henry's estate will be sold. 42. This is my brother's wife's sister's tomb. 43. Many of Willis' shorter poems are very pretty. 44. The book-keeper and the clerk's vacation are at the same time. 45. It was his sister, brother, and nephew's money that he lost. 46. I have seen neither William nor Charles's book. 47. Socrates's sayings are recorded in Plato and Zenophon's works. 48. Hades stole Demeter's, the goddess of vegetation and of useful fruit's, daughter. 49. The leader's-of-the-band house was totally destroyed. 50. Earth's best gifts are the most free.

CASE FORMS OF PRONOUNS.

1. Use *I, we, thou, ye, he, she, they, who* :—

1. As subject ;
2. As attribute complement ;
3. Independently ;
4. As attribute complement of a participle or infinitive whose assumed subject is a possessive ;
5. As attribute complement of a participle or infinitive used independently.

2. Use *me, us, thee, him, her, them, whom* :—

1. As object complement ;
2. As principal word in a prepositional phrase ;
3. As objective complement ;
4. As indirect object.

3. When pronouns are explanatory modifiers, give them the same case as the word explained.

4. When pronouns are attribute complements of participles or infinitives, give them the same case as the words to which they relate as attributes.

EXERCISE XX.

Tell what is incorrect in these Case Forms, and why.

1. I know whom thou art. 2. Whom say ye that I am? 3. Thou only have I chosen. 4. We thought it was thee. 5. Whom do you think it is? 6. Thee must have left earlier than me. 7. Impossible! it can't be me. 8. I can write as well as thee. 9. We met your uncle, he that lives in New York. 10. He often speaks to we girls on the street. 11. Us boys will have our picnic next week. 12. It could not have been her. 13. Whom did he think you were? 14. Are not John and thee cousins? 15. I that speak to thee am him. 16. Her being called for testimony, we all left the room. 17. The gentleman gave all the candy to we girls. 18. I know not whom it was who did it. 19. Her and me are of the same age.

20. Who shall we send on this errand? 21. Let he and I avoid such company. 22. Them that seek wisdom will be wise. 23. Art thee him whom they say thee art? 24. From he that is needy, turn' not away. 25. It rests with thou and I to decide. 26. It is your brother, him whom was sick. 27. Who should I meet but my old friend. 28. All believed the guilty man to be I. 29. I have always wished to be he. 30. Thee helping, I know I can succeed. 31. There are few pupils better than him. 32. We received the book from William, he that works in the garden. 33. For we to be silent in the cause of Christ is to renounce it. 34. He chose twelve who he named Apostles. 35. I thought the approaching man to be he. 36. Had it been her, she would have told we. 37. He that is idle and mischievous reprove sharply. 38. Mary often said that she longed to be her. 39. My father allowed he and I to accompany she. 40. Let him be whom he may, he is not the person whom he seems.

CONSTRUCTION OF COMPARATIVES AND SUPERLATIVES.

1. In comparisons, avoid comparing a thing with itself.
2. In using the superlative degree, let the latter term include the former.
3. Avoid double comparatives and double superlatives.
4. Avoid comparing adjectives whose meaning will not admit of different degrees.
5. When adjectives denoting one, or more than one, are joined to nouns, the adjective and the noun must agree in number.
6. A numeral denoting more than one may be prefixed to a singular noun to form a compound adjective.

EXERCISE XXI.

Under the Six Cautions for the Construction of Comparatives and Superlatives, tell what is incorrect in these sentences, and why.

1. Fortitude is the best of all other conquerors of difficulties. 2. Of all other evil habits, idleness is the most incorrigible. 3. I did not find my masters more wiser or more better than other men. 4. Hire the two stronger men of the applicants. 5. Where did I drop this scissors? 6. Frugality may more justly be considered the parent of liberty than any virtue. 7. Of all the other principles of human satisfaction, employment is the greatest. 8. Self-neglecting is a more greater sin than self-love. 9. Bacon's Essay on Study contains more closely-packed thought than any English composition. 10. Coal is more abundant in this state than any mineral. 11. John is the richer of the three. 12. The water is six fathom deep. 13. This man give him the best advice of all the preceding. 14. This is a more circular box than what I have. 15. He wrote a most meaningless letter. 16. The years of a man are three-score-and-ten. 17. There are no persons he likes as well as children. 18. John is the best runner of the two. 19. What was the height of those gallows which Haman erected? 20. Revenge seemed to him, of all other words, the most inhuman. 21. The contempt of riches is often the most shortest road to riches. 22. He has a most immense information. 23. No vice seems more dishonorable among men than drunkenness. 24. No endowments are greater than virtue and wisdom. 25. The farmer planted wheat in his forty-acres field. 26. I lost that pincers yesterday. 27. Irene was the most admired of all her associates in the temple. 28. Space is more endless than anyone can imagine. 29. I moved five load of furniture. 30. Israel loved Joseph more than all his children. 31. Hope is the most constant of all the other virtues. 32. I drove a five-

horses tally-ho. 33. Of all other men, the powerful can be attacked with least safety. 34. He is less perfect than his brother. 35. This soldier is more mortally wounded than his comrade. 36. They make fifty set of harness each week. 37. Geography is the easiest of the two studies. 38. Platinum is heavier than any metal. 39. He has a sixteen-years old daughter. 40. Philip had the most powerful mind of all his Indian companions. 41. He was considered the closest student of all his classmates. 42. Of all the other men in the shop, he was the most careful. 43. Constancy is the most highest privilege of friendship. 44. The more contemplative a man is, the more happier he is. 45. Russia is more extensive than any empire in the world. 46. No class of men are more envied than those that are advanced suddenly. 47. These kind of men can be found everywhere. 48. This was the most unkindest cut of all. 49. Mother is the greatest of all other powers in deciding the fate of the child. 50. This snow was the deepest of any other we had.

EXERCISE XXII.

Review under Possessives, Case Forms for Pronouns, and Comparatives and Superlatives; tell what is incorrect, and why.

1. Your actions are far righter than your brother's. 2. A visit will be made to the commander's-in-chief house. 3. Me being inexperienced, they easily overcame me. 4. They all said it was him. 5. Howells' speeches were short but pointed. 6. The more simpler the diet is, the weller is the child. 7. Who did you inquire for? 8. We know it to be they. 9. That music sounds like Beethoven's, that great master of composition's. 10. Charles's ambassador said that Leo hated Wolsey more than any man. 11. I know not whom she is. 12. The crown kept at Vicegrade was Stephen, the first king of Hungary's. 13. The thought is Dr. Holmes, the poet's, novelist's, and wit's. 14. They believed it to be I. 15. Clemency adorns a king more than any man. 16. They will build a seven-feet fence. 17. It was thought to be him. 18. I cannot find that snuffers. 19. Both the king and the baron's castle was strongly fortified. 20. Who did you suppose it to be? 21. Whom do you think was there? 22. Of all other wrongs, strictest law is often the greatest. 23. He has that hat of your's. 24. Women find their most bitterest foes among their own sex. 25. I bought the horse for my friend's brother's wife. 26. My cousin, her who lives in the country, will soon come to town. 27. These remarks are most incomprehensible. 28. A preacher banging a cushion gives him too warlike a figure. 29. The attorney's-at-law office was robbed. 30. The enlisted men number five hundreds.

EXERCISE XXIII.

*Verb Forms.—Tell what is incorrect in the Verb Forms used in these sentences, and why.**

1. I shall sit thee free for this. 2. I grinded the wheat. 3. The lion sprung upon his victim. 4. The dogs have fit an hour. 5. Some set up late at winter fires. 6. You were lain upon the bed. 7. You have not dealed with us. 8. He rended her heart with sorrow. 9. He had ought to have did it. 10. I will lie thy cities waste. 11. Let us lie by a store

*For correct verb forms see list of irregular and redundant verbs in any grammar.

of learning. 12. These children were rose well. 13. John was struck with fever. 14. I entered the room and set down. 15. Pale horror sets on each Arcadian face. 16. They caught the thief. 17. The colt has never been shoed. 18. The boys were bade to go home. 19. They are men who sit up for morality. 20. I shall sit out for London to-morrow. 21. The boys were learned arithmetic. 22. Mary don't study her lessons. 23. One lucky hit sets up a man forever. 24. Cassio has here been sat on in the dark. 25. Envy lays between beings equal in nature. 26. We both have wrote to-day. 27. Birds flee to the south in winter. 28. You should have spoke to the man. 29. The pressing guilt lays heavy on him. 30. The sailor hove a sigh. 31. All drunk the beer. 32. Flowers were strowed before the bride. 33. They have laid an hour on the grass. 34. He rung his hands with grief. 35. Time has flew on golden wings. 36. John has often came to the house. 37. We had saw the ship before. 38. The queen sweeped past. 39. Can he wring the bell? 40. His mother chided him. 41. They carefully sat the table. 42. The tailor shrunk the cloth. 43. He has thron the stone. 44. All the milk has froze. 45. The picture has always hanged crooked. 46. The carter has drove many miles. 47. All spat upon the clay. 48. I am laying upon the bed. 49. We have stole nothing. 50. The friends have cloven to each other. 51. I rid six miles. 52. The boys raised quickly from bed. 53. The man sware he had been attacked. 54. Before help come, the boy had sank. 55. The wind blowed a gale. 56. Has he thrive upon his stealings? 57. Set upon the bench. 58. I lay it upon the table yesterday. 59. The criminal has flown from justice. 60. They had not spitten upon them. 61. John has often did the lesson. 62. All strid past the house. 63. We laid under the tree. 64. Has the maid rang the bell? 65. Moses cleaved the rock. 66. I swum across yesterday. 67. Fat men have shook with laughter. 68. John had already broke his knife. 69. The woman set down to rest. 70. Peter smit the servant. 71. We have wore rich costumes. 72. The lions have been feeded. 73. The desk should be lain upon the floor. 74. The dog creeped up. 75. The tiger had sprang upon the deer. 76. We were well ridden of him. 77. They strang the apples upon cords. 78. The girls choosed roses. 79. Mary yesterday raised from her bed. 80. The women sung a song. 81. Have you tore the paper? 82. We had began prayers. 83. The woman beseeched for mercy. 84. The children have winded bobbins. 85. God spake to Moses. 86. Have you gotten the horse? 87. His friends have forsook him. 88. The maiden span flax from early morning. 89. Horses have drank the water. 90. The thief had stoled his coat also. 91. Do you lay upon the couch? 92. They have rode 500 miles. 93. We have clinged to false hopes. 94. His hand swole during the day. 95. You've often saw the dogs. 96. The freshet had bursted through. 97. She don't sit the table. 98. The sheep were shore yesterday. 99. He was threw from the bridge. 100. The judge found him \$10. 101. The hat has laid upon the shelf. 102. They done the work early. 103. His head was splitted by the fall. 104. Three bottles busted. 105. They said more than they meaned. 106. The mother has carefully risen him. 107. They had strode along the road. 108. Mary has chose the better part. 109. The blacksmith shoed the horses badly. 110. They begun study at seven o'clock. 111. He has took the book. 112. The children had just set down. 113. Has the letter been writ? 114. The boys have went away. 115. Moses had smote the rock. 116. John has been forgave. 117. By June the wheat

will have grew tall. 118. Mary has ate her supper. 119. He spended his strength without profit. 120. The babe was lain near its mother. 121. We have withstanded all entreaties. 122. He come yesterday and seen you. 123. They run as soon as they seed the officer. 124. The children have ran away. 125. He would set for hours looking at the billows.

USE OF THE SUBJUNCTIVE MODE.

1. In conditional or concessive clauses, use the *indicative* mode :
 1. When the action or being is assumed as a fact ;
 2. When uncertainty lies merely in the speaker's knowledge of the fact.
2. Use the *subjunctive present* when the action or being is thought of merely as a future contingency.
3. To express a wish, use the *subjunctive past* of the verb *be*.
4. To express a mere supposition which is contrary to the fact, use the *subjunctive past* of the verb *be*.

EXERCISE XXIV.

In the following sentences, tell why the italicized words are used.

1. I wish I *were* a man. 2. Let him take heed lest he *fall*. 3. Send him to me, if thou *please*. 4. O that I *were* as in days past! 5. If it *moves*, I do not perceive it. 6. If he *were* angry, I would know it. 7. If I *were* a fairy, good boys would be born rich. 8. How I wish that the work *were* done! 9. If she *was* there, I could not see her. 10. If he *is* discreet, he will succeed. 11. If there *is* a mistake, I cannot see it. 12. O *were* I given but one hour longer! 13. If wishes *were* horses, beggars might ride. 14. If thou *cast* me off, I shall be miserable. 15. *Were* he asked, I'm sure he would refuse. 16. If I *was* to write, he would not regard it. 17. If the money *is* there, I did not know it. 18. If thou *felt* as I, we could soon decide. 19. There fell from his eyes, as it *were*, scales. 20. *Were* death denied, e'en fools would wish to die. 21. The mind shall banquet, though the body *pine*. 22. If Henry *was* in the garden, I did not know it. 23. Although he *is* defeated, he has not given up hope. 24. They will fine thee, unless thou *make* an excuse. 25. If all men *were* honest, would society be happier? 26. Though he *seems* to be honest, he has deceived us. 27. I shall walk out in the afternoon, unless it *rain*. 28. O that there *were* yet a day to redress thy wrongs! 29. If he *were* an impostor, he would have been detected. 30. Watch the doors of thy lips, lest thou *utter* folly.

EXERCISE XXV.

In the following exercise, use whichever word is preferable, and give your reasons.

1. If thou [love—lovest] him, thou wilt give evidence of it. 2. I believe, whatever the issue [be—is], all will be well. 3. Though this event [is—be] strange, it certainly did happen. 4. He will maintain the cause, though he [lose—loses] the estate. 5. I will speak the truth, though it [shakes—shake] the universe. 6. If love [was—were] never feigned, it would seem to be scarce. 7. Money will be your master, if it [be—is] not your servant. 8. He would have made a valuable man, [were—was] he a close student. 9. [Were—was] I mistaken, I would endeavor to correct my views. 10. A man will never be poor, if he [live—lives] according to nature. 11. Alexander said, "Would that I [were—was] the ruler of many worlds"! 12. If he [spend—spends] all his money now, what will become of him in age! 13. If thou [lovest—love] tranquillity of mind, why engage in disputes? 14. Though

thou [wert—wast] as huge as Atlas, thy efforts would be vain. 15. If Sundays [be—are] neglected, all religion insensibly goes to decay. 16. If ambition in itself [is—be] a vice, it is often the parent of virtue. 17. Unless The Lord [build—builds] the house, they labor in vain who build it. 18. If we [are—be] born to help one another, it is necessary to know the world. 19. If a man [makes—make] himself an ass, he must not take it ill if men ride him. 20. If the lesson [were—was] always prepared, the progress would be greater. 21. The stock from which a man comes matters little, provided he [is—be] virtuous. 22. Though he [was—were] a son, he learned obedience from what he suffered. 23. Books are white paper, unless one [spend—spends] in action the wisdom he gets there. 24. [Were—was] all the year playing-holidays, to sport would be as tedious as to work. 25. If seasons of idleness [are—be] dangerous, what must a continual habit of it prove! 26. Though thou [shed—sheddest] thy blood in the cause, it would but prove thee a fool. 27. If there [is—be] no moral training, the noblest endowments are blemished and lost. 28. Though he [speak—speaks] with the tongues of angels and [have—has] not charity, it profits naught. 29. If passion [is—be] the most general, it is not the only cause that binds up the understanding. 30. [Was—were] every book reduced to its quintessence, many a bulky author would appear in a pamphlet.

TENSE FORMS.

Present tense expresses what is actually present,

- " " is true at all times,
- " " will take place in the future,
- " " frequently or habitually takes place,

describes past or future events as if happening at the time of speaking.

Past tense expresses simply past action or being,

- " a past habit or custom,
- " a future event,
- " present time.

Future tense expresses simply future action or being,

- " habit or custom as future, or as indefinite in time.

Present perfect tense expresses action or being as completed at the present time; that is, a *period* of time (an hour, a year, an age) of which the present forms a part.

expresses action or being to be completed in future time.

Past perfect tense expresses action or being as completed at some specified past time,

- " past time, in *conditional* or *hypothetical* clauses.

Future perfect tense expresses an action as completed at some specified future time.

EXERCISE XXVI.

What tense is employed in each of the following verbs, and what subdivision of the tense is indicated?

1. Pope's aunt *taught* him the elementary studies. 2. Charles Edward Stuart *was called* The Young Chevalier. 3. Charles *confers* with Cromwell; no satisfactory result *is reached*. 4. All things *had been prepared* before the king *came*. 5. The less wrong a man commits, the less *will* he *be forced* to conceal. 6. A man *will* not *enjoy* life until he *has learned* to be contented. 7. Socrates and Minos *maintained* the dialogue. 8. Men frequently *forget* the mighty deeds which *have been done* by their fellows. 9. Obedience to parents *was* a most popular virtue among the Romans. 10. War *delights* in bloodshed. 11. The President *arrives* next Thursday afternoon. 12. If he *had understood* the business, he *would have attended* to it. 13. To-morrow, I *start* upon the trip. 14. Dr. Johnson *had received* an uncouth body, a diseased constitution, and an irritable temper. 15. Swift's deafness *made* conversation difficult. 16. Until men *have learned* industry, economy, and self-control, they *cannot* safely *be entrusted* with wealth. 17. *Were* all the

year playing-holidays, to sport *would be* as tedious as to work. 18. God *will come* to judge the world. 19. We never *see* my father unoccupied. 20. Lengthened reasoning frequently *obscures* the clearest objects. 21. The man who *has lost* all *will go* wherever you wish. 22. The earth *opens*, the dead *arise* and *appear* to many. 23. If you *have taught* well, you *have learned* much. 24. Samuel *anointed* Saul and David. 25. All the goods *will have been removed* by the first of the month. 26. Without content, we *shall find* it almost as difficult to please others as ourselves. 27. Everything *yields* to industry. 28. Sydney Smith *keeps* everybody about him actively employed. 29. *Had* his Sundays *been neglected*, all his religion *would have gone* to decay. 30. The morning-star *comes* dancing from the east. 31. No person *has ever lived* whose virtues *satisfied* all men. 32. He *strove* to make God's world a happy world. 33. I *shall have finished* my lessons by supper-time. 34. If I *should see* him, I *would inform* you. 35. *Were* he asked, I'm sure he *would refuse*. 36. We *render* the account next month. 37. The education you *are* to get *fits* you to perform skillfully all this work. 38. The master *will doubtless be informed*. 39. *Were* I mistaken, I *should endeavor* to correct it. 40. Rome *entertained* a most contemptuous opinion of the Jews. 41. I *buy* golden opinions from all sorts of men. 42. I *acknowledge* my sin unto thee. 43. The crown of Stephen *was kept* in the castle at Vicegrade. 44. Money *will be* your master, unless you *make* it your servant. 45. They *will bear* thee up lest thou *dash* thy foot against a stone. 46. Men often *complain* of the unfortunate ending of all their undertakings. 47. We *shall have left* Canada by next Friday night. 48. The clouds *open*, the Son of Man *appears* to judge the world. 49. *Should* the lion *overtake* us, we *shall be killed*. 50. *Should* you *come* late, you *would not find* me. 51. He *studies* his lessons carefully. 52. Nicanor *hears* of their courage; he *does not attack* them with the sword. 53. If men *would be sparing* of their time, they *should find* many opportunities for intellectual improvement. 54. They *place* over His head His accusation. 55. The case *will have been settled* when the court closes.

EXERCISE XXVII.

CORRECT THESE TENSE FORMS.

NOTE.—The *present* or *future* tense follows verbs of command, desire, expectation, hope, intention, or permission.

1. He was ordered to have left the town yesterday. 2. The horse had ought to be shod. 3. James wished to have secured the place. 4. The man that was lame dropped his crutch and began to walk. 5. Our food is always sweet, because we have earned before we have eaten. 6. The children were told to have taken a walk. 7. I was afraid that I should have lost the parcel. 8. I shall see him before night. 9. He had ought to aid him. 10. I hoped you would have come. 11. The children were told that Christmas was a season when all should rejoice. 12. The men were discharged this week. 13. We will be paid by Saturday morning. 14. These fields had ought to be reaped. 15. I longed to have accompanied him. 16. The woman whose arms were paralyzed sat in her chair sewing. 17. You will finish the work by seven o'clock. 18. Be diligent, that you may have been found without spot. 19. I would not have let him gone. 20. This style has been fashionable last year. 21. The nominee desired to have been elected. 22. We all hoped to have escaped these dangers. 23. They hanged the man before the pardon came. 24. They thought to have won the race.

25. Everyone should strive to have been an ornament to his profession. 26. They desire that you will have continued in the position. 27. Would we have been permitted to have aided him? 28. The preacher observed that Heaven was a place where misery will cease. 29. Could they have intended to have joined the company? 30. They will reach home by eight o'clock. 31. The ship was to have sailed last week. 32. I expected to have been there in time. 33. We held that sincerity was as valuable as knowledge. 34. Their only desire was to have been let alone. 35. I was constrained to have appealed to Cæsar. 36. The woman was sick all this year. 37. Mary had ought to see the woman. 38. I intended to have seen him before leaving. 39. The girl that was dumb suddenly arose and began to speak. 40. I saw him and spoke to him before you arrived. 41. The ship will have been sure to have reached the place. 42. John has paid the man last week. 43. These studies have been valued in past ages. 44. I resolved to have committed no error. 45. It was then my intention to have visited Sicily. 46. The farmer said that oats were ripe when the straws turn yellow. 47. I am solicitous to have written well. 48. I expected to have heard from you. 49. He intended to have done it.

USE OF WILL AND WOULD, AND SHALL AND SHOULD.

If it is remembered that originally *shall* meant to *owe*, to *be obliged*,—and *will* meant to *determine*, what follows will be easily understood.

1. When the will of the subject controls the action, use *will* or *would*.
2. When external influences control the subject, use *shall* or *should*.
3. To express mere futurity, the following is the proper form:

I shall speak	We shall speak
Thou wilt speak, or	You will speak
You will speak	They will speak.
He, She, It will speak.	

- FORMS.—1. *I will* speak—a promise or determination is here expressed, the *will* of the subject controls the action.
 2. *You shall* speak, *He shall* speak—a promise is here made that others speak, or a determination is expressed that the action of speaking will be forced upon these persons,—the actors are here under external influences.
 3. *Shall* I speak?—the speaker places himself under the will of another, which is external influence.
 4. *Will* I go? is absurd, as the speaker here asks himself what his own will is.
 5. The principles that apply to *shall* and *will*, apply also to *should* and *would*. *Should* and *would* express futurity as to past time.

EXERCISE XXVIII.

In the following sentences, tell whether the will of the speaker controls the action, whether the subject is under external influences, or whether mere futurity is indicated.

1. *Shall* you be in time for the train? 2. The mind *will* banquet, though the body pine. 3. A man who *will* not *mind* his own business *should* not be trusted with the king's. 4. Reflection is the art that every man *should* be master of. 5. To trace the origin of dancing *would* be a difficult task. 6. I *will* give you all possible help. 7. By observing rules, all men *would* avoid errors and distress of mind. 8. Method *will* teach you to win time. 9. If I desire to be safe, I *will* be careful to do what is right. 10. Whoever *will* thrive must ask his wife's permission. 11. The man who has lost all *will* go wherever you wish. 12. Some relaxation *should* be given to the mind. 13. *Shall* I attend the door? 14. A gentleman's recreation *shall* always be manly, moderate, reasonable, and lawful. 15. Whoever *will* have the perfection of pleasure *will* be moderate in the use of it. 16. We *will* store in youth what *will* be useful in age. 17. Where nature bestows genius, education *will* give accomplishments. 18. Men *shall* study dress and quiet repose of manner. 19. We *shall* find more evils belong to

us than happen to us. 20. The inclination to spend time in frivolities *shall* be restrained by every means. 21. Why *shall* I play the Roman fool, and die upon my sword! 22. They *shall pursue* whatever is most agreeable. 23. Without content, we *shall find* it as difficult to please others as ourselves. 24. A pleasure-loving woman *will never produce* well-bred children. 25. *Shall* we study our lessons? 26. You *shall avoid* inquiring after the authors of these remarks. 27. I *will ramble* in the woods to observe the habits of the birds. 28. *Shall* we receive the property? 29. Affectation is a sprout which his teacher *shall nip* in the bud. 30. The less desire we have for honors and favors, the happier we *shall be*. 31. To walk in the right path *should be* the aim of all men. 32. I *will see* to all the work. 33. She *would* continually *interrupt* my repose by dinning in my ear her complaints. 34. Whoever *will search* for pearls must dive deep. 35. *Shall* you be chosen for the post? 36. Kings *will not leave* the throne to play with beggars. 37. The more we *will curb* our pleasures, the greater *shall be* our honor. 38. All persons *should begin* with the rudiments of art. 39. I *will take* an early train. 40. The pretence of public good is a cheat which *will ever pass*. 41. The grass *will grow*, and the flowers *will bloom*.^{*} 42. If I can be my own master, I *will not be* the servant of another. 43. I *will thwart* all his plans. 44. *Shall* the decision *have been given* by Monday? 45. He must excel in industry who *will excel* in arts. 46. What was difficult to endure *will be* pleasant to recall to memory. 47. I *will pay* the vows which my lips uttered when I was in trouble. 48. A true lady *should be* polite, easy, deferential in her manner. 49. Brooks *will babble* and flow, and summer *will come* and go.* 50. I *would recommend* keeping a journal of your life. 51. The world admires the man who *will not be influenced* by money. 52. The wife and fortune he *will gain*, *will not aid* him. 53. The more a man strives to overtake fame, the sooner *will he lose* her. 54. Bad designs *will surely arise* from bad dispositions. 55. *Shall* I buy the book? 56. I *will make* any effort to avoid this frivolity. 57. Gains made at the expense of reputation *shall be* considered a loss. 58. I *will now observe* what the Mosaic Law furnishes. 59. *Shall* the boys be taken from home? 60. I *will venture* to impart my observations. 61. I *shall die* unless some one *will aid* me. 62. That men *shall keep* their contracts is a necessary law. 63. Self-love *will make* them partial to themselves and friends. 64. I *shall then see* clearly what is now too difficult. 65. Some errors *would never have thriven*, had it not been for learned refutation. 66. The court decides that he *shall go* to prison. 67. In life, he *shall perceive* a man is very much what he considers others. 68. *Shall* they meet your mother? 69. The tall trees *will moan*, and the tender grass *will bend*.^{*} 70. Civility is a charm which *will attract* all men. 71. A teacher *shall continue* to be a learner while he continues to be a teacher. 72. *Shall* you be promoted? 73. I *shall not receive* an invitation, but I *will go*. 74. In speaking to children, we *will endeavor* to avoid all confusing terms. 75. How *shall* I then your helpless fame defend?

*The subject here names something incapable of *willing*, and is really an exception to the rule referring to *will*; if the subject is taken as a personification, the use of *will* is apparent.

FORMS FOR NUMBER AND PERSON—VERBS.

1. A verb agrees with its subject in person and number.
2. Use a *plural* verb with a *collective noun*, if the individuals of the collection are thought of; otherwise use a *singular* verb.
3. Subjects connected by *and* require a plural verb, except—
 1. When these connected subjects are different names for the same thing.
 2. When these connected subjects name several things taken as one whole.
 3. When *each*, *every*, or *no*, precedes connected subjects.
 4. When the subjects are emphatically distinguished; in this case, the verb agrees with the *first subject* only.
 5. When *as well as* connects the subjects.
 6. When one subject is affirmative, and the other negative; in this case the verb agrees with the affirmative.
 7. When the connected subjects follow the verb, and are to be emphasized; in this case, the verb agrees with the subject that stands nearest.
4. Singular subjects connected by *or* or *nor*, require a singular verb.
5. When connected subjects have different numbers or persons, the verb agrees with the nearest.
6. When a singular and a plural subject are used, place the plural subject next to verb.
7. In confessing a fault, the speaker mentions himself first; on all other occasions, last.
8. Subjects requiring different forms of the verb take the verb with each subject.

EXERCISE XXIX.

Criticise and Correct these Sentences under the Eight Cautions for Number and Person Forms, for Verbs.

1. Not his pains, but his age set heavy upon him.
2. Of the cattle, 60 head was in this pasture.
3. Every boy and girl were invited to the entertainment.
4. What observes the clergyman of the contest?
5. Among all nations there is to be found virtue and character.
6. A flock of sheep was standing upon the ledge.
7. The girl worketh* with spirit.
8. The outcome of his selfishness and ill-will are injurious to you only.
9. The definition of all these words are unknown.
10. Mine are work and sickness, and trials without number.
11. One dozen of large screws are required.
12. Neither I nor John am dishonest.
13. I or he were to be rewarded.
14. There were a class of boys in the room.
15. Nine months' rent are due.
16. The vilest specimens of nature is found among demagogues.
17. God needs not man's works.
18. The navy were under the admiral's command.
19. Strawberries and cream are the only refreshment.
20. What have happened to the boys?
21. Earth, and water also, teem with life.
22. The nippers is not to be used.
23. The park, not the drives, are to be ornamented.
24. Neither innocence nor abstinence were his virtue.
25. You was asked to attend.
26. Neither I nor thou am invited.
27. He needs† not go to the fields.
28. What rewards have each of the boys received?
29. The extension of railroads increase the facilities of commerce.
30. Why men are not alive to their best interests seem strange.
31. The Senate has voted against the bill.
32. Enthusiasm and energy in work carries the day.
33. This poet and scholar, my earliest friend, were killed at sea.
34. In the closet has been placed all the books not needed.
35. I, and thou also, art much to blame.
36. The tongs was left beside the grate.
37. Dignity, not rare accomplishments, were her possession.
38. Either levity or humor sway most people.
39. It is we that is to aid him‡.
40. I or my brother am expected to be there.
41. It dares not go beyond the fence.
42. Five times eighteen are ninety‡.
43. To persevere in one's duty and be silent are the best answer to calumny.
44. God speaks not to the listless.
45. The army was hungry and dissatisfied.
46. Porridge, meat, and milk were his breakfast daily.
47. There is more

**Eth* for the third person singular in the present indicative, and *est*, *et*, or *t* for the second person singular, are used only in *solemn* style.

†*Need* and *dare*, followed by an infinitive, are used instead of *needs* and *dares*.

‡The verb in an adjective clause relating to the indefinite subject *it* takes the number of the complement, when the complement directly precedes the adjective clause.

§See 2 of Forms for Number and Person—Verbs.

failures than we suspect. 48. The snake, and the lizard also, cast skin. 49. There is sufficient alms given at church. 50. Not horses, but a stout mule are serviceable here. 51. Neither peace nor good order are the work of vice. 52. We was arrested in that city. 53. He or I is to attend the guests. 54. It is I that is to be sued. 55. The payment of all just claims strengthen a country's credit. 56. This man walketh upon crutches. 57. A flock of sheep was eating grass. 58. With all his faults, there is his honesty and love of work to make him esteemed. 59. What says the teachers about it? 60. Every horse, every cow, and every sheep are to be sold. 61. There was 8000 foot under his command. 62. Not his houses, but his barn were destroyed. 63. Yours were family and wealth and honor. 64. Seven brace of game is not sufficient to dine so many. 65. They or I are to have the money. 66. She needs not attend school to-morrow. 67. What men have each captain chosen? 68. His parents has been away several months. 69. That we must obey the laws admit no question. 70. The Senate were composed of many able men. 71. The Spanish fleet were destroyed. 72. My Lord and my God have risen. 73. Under the ruins were found a child's body. 74. Thou, and I also, couldst have aided him. 75. The barn as well as the houses, were built of stone. 76. Manhood, not boyish follies, gain her esteem. 77. An idiot, or natural fool, are without understanding from infancy. 78. It is I that is to be appointed. 79. I or thou are on the list. 80. Your brother and I is to blame. 81. Diligence with regularity and method make the good student. 82. Fifteen weeks' board were due. 83. The worship of wealth and family are injuring manners and morals. 84. The Lord has given his life for men. 85. A horde of these barbarians were defeated. 86. Meat and vegetables are the dinner given to the boys. 87. She may use what horse she wish. 88. She, and thou too, are to be invited. 89. The ashes has been put into a barrel. 90. Achilles, and not the warriors, were blamable. 91. A levee, or artificial mound, protect New Orleans from inundation. 92. You was told to retire. 93. To nod or to gap in company are impolite. 94. He dares not touch the goods. 95. She needs not hope for help. 96. John or James are expected to-day. 97. His trowsers is too short. 98. The beauty of the world and the paragon of animals are man. 99. Peter, as well as my brothers, are to graduate. 100. The shot given to them was superior to this.

FORMS FOR NUMBER AND PERSON—PRONOUNS.

A pronoun agrees with its antecedent in person, number, and gender.

NOTE.—Rules from 2 to 8 under forms for number and person of verbs, apply to pronouns also.

EXERCISE XXX.

Criticize and Correct these Sentences under the Number and Person Forms for Pronouns.

1. Fruit, as well as flowers, will carry their perfume. 2. A great mind and a great fortune have its own special advantages. 3. Men are entitled to liberty of conscience, but must not pervert them to the injury of others. 4. I bought suitable food and gave them to the poor. 5. The Senate have given its vote. 6. Neither the horse nor the dog was given their breakfast. 7. Each pupil will take care of their room. 8. He bought the trowsers and has worn it a year. 9. James, as well as Joseph, has taken their horse. 10. The herd was eating its provender. 11. A boy may have enjoyment without

devoting themselves entirely to play. 12. No person should take from themselves the pleasures of study. 13. I can take John or James and help them in their work. 14. No juryman was allowed to leave their room. 15. My brother, not my cousins, has had their examination. 16. Will any person be told what their expenses will be? 17. Honor and fortune have attractions in itself. 18. I was troubled with mumps, but he cured it. 19. The flock is in the fold, for I have just seen them there. 20. Neither Joseph nor George was in town before they were men. 21. No woman can be blamed for maintaining their dignity. 22. Does any person know what their end will be? 23. Thomas and I have recovered his health. 24. Honesty, and labor also, will have their reward. 25. He brought the shears, and I mended it. 26. The club have voted for its yearly officers. 27. They offered thanks, and God accepted it. 28. Each boy was told to return their books. 29. Neither he nor his brother hope to get their position. 30. Our gardener, and our coachmen also, has been joined by their friends. 31. The firm has paid all their indebtedness. 32. I have a rare selection of pictures, and shall exhibit them at the gallery. 33. Not every officer has brought upon themselves discredit. 34. A woman never truly commands till they have given their promise to obey. 35. A man must sow comfort in prosperity, or he cannot reap them in adversity.

EXERCISE XXXI.

Read carefully the directions and remarks under Exercises 18, 27, 28, 29, and then criticize the following sentences, correcting any that require it.

1. Peter's and James's property will be lost. 2. Whoever is about children shall learn their nature and aptitudes. 3. William's, the garden-er's house is too small. 4. No excuse and no money are able to redeem him. 5. The council was introduced to the king. 6. It was the treasurer as well as the secretary's fault. 7. Every man in the shop has received their pay. 8. They have mens' forms and swines' habits. 9. A year's revenue could easily have been spent. 10. Not the country, but the large cities has increased in population. 11. That a man should be angry and sin not were advised by the Apostle. 12. The more noise he hears, the more will he admire the speaker. 13. Time's scythe mows down all. 14. Wealth, as well as poverty, have their own cares. 15. There was 10000 foot in this army. 16. He dares not ask any favors. 17. Edmund Burke's, the countryman of Sheridan's, speeches is classical. 18. William and Mary's reign were short. 19. This street's pavement is in a bad condition. 20. She dares not expose herself to draughts. 21. The task of teaching with poor books are always difficult. 22. The duchess's servants were all faithful. 23. Neither John nor Thomas are here when they are wanted. 24. Lady Macbeth walking in her sleep is an incident full of tragic horror. 25. I admire you sending your letter to me without seal or wafer. 26. Either wisdom or goodness have caused him to act so. 27. An army of office-seekers were thus driven to its home. 28. Knowledge and wisdom goeth not always together. 29. The world's government is not left to chance. 30. He may have what help he need. 31. The book, not the picture, were sold for their full value. 32. These are the Apostle to the Gentile's works. 33. The store is opposite to Messrs. Jones's and Co's. 34. The son of this wealthy man resteth upon his father. 35. God will speak not to idle

and listless hearers. 36. The reward and strength, the glory and pleasure of men are work. 37. This is Messrs. Adams's and Howells's store, the clothiers'. 38. No laborer was permitted to give their views. 39. The thought of I being nothing after death is insupportable. 40. I bought fine furniture and sold them at good prices. 41. The dog attracted the sheep's attention. 42. The children read Charles Dickens's stories. 43. There was more apples than you thought. 44. He was Louis the Sixteenth's son's heir. 45. *Shall* he take a sail? 46. The fates decide that victory *shall* not be the king's. 47. *Shall* I wait at the door? 48. To be able to benefit others are a condition of freedom and superiority. 49. Thou looks too much to helpers. 50. Martha's and Mary's work had been done. 51. Nobody's else children act so. 52. Neither honor nor wealth are gained from such conduct. 53. Each man and each woman were invited to give their aid. 54. The six months' interest are still unpaid. 55. The firm have declined to close their doors. 56. Frank and George's horse has been hurt. 57. Books *will* speak plainly where counselors blanch. 58. Mary, as well as Frank's wagon were broken. 59. The dismissal of indolent pupils add to a class's working strength. 60. The woodland, as well as the gardens, were provided with benches. 61. In disputes men *shall* give soft words and hard arguments. 62. Your neglect joined to carelessness and disrespect have made you insufferable. 63. Iron or lead must be heated before they can be worked. 64. Anybody's else help might have been sought. 65. The Senate formed themselves into a committee of the whole. 66. Boswell's, an inseparable companion of Dr. Johnson's, biography is very minute. 67. These two kings were Samuel, God's chosen servant's and Last of the Judge's, choice. 68. It is you that is to be nominated. 69. *Will* you study your lessons? 70. Shame and reproach is generally the portion of the wicked. 71. Eight times nine is seventy-two. 72. Children *should* be permitted to be children. 73. A history of the times of King Charles the First of England. 74. The blacksmith, not the bricklayer, have received their pay. 75. There is little difference between The Earth and Venus's diameter. 76. St. Mark's Church in Venice's famous library was Petrarch's the great Italian poet's and scholar's gift. 77. His riches and power surpassed all credulity. 78. The council were in session. 79. 57 added to 13 make 70. 80. Each day, as well as each year, were witnesses of his labors. 81. Did you say the hat was hers? 82. The cabinet held their session behind closed doors. 83. Either the boy or the girl's shoes were removed. 84. Messrs. Wood's, Field's, and Co's building has just been completed. 85. 9 times twelve is 108. 86. The snuffers was broken. 87. What remarks have each man made. 88. Fleets and armies is not always the strongest bulwark. 89. I went to Julia's, my sister and mother's milliner's. 90. Either he or the other will receive their pay.

A GENERAL REVIEW.

It is optional whether this Review is made, or not; but, if the preceding work has been thoroughly done, the pupil has acquired such facility in criticizing sentences and correcting errors in them, that the few hours requisite to cover this Review could not be more profitably spent.

1. He is the same person whom I saw. 2. Illy-clad children flocked to his home. 3. William is brighter than any of the pupils. 4. Does the sick man rest quietly? 5. I have not thought otherwise but to accept his resignation. 6. Your books has not been properly covered. 7. This army were ordered to advance. 8. The pupil studied no lesson so careful as grammar. 9. She may select what gown she like. 10. Most everyone favored the amendment. 11. Who does the man think him to be? 12. It has been done negligently and carelessly. 13. Every horse were given time to eat their dinner. 14. Many valiant purposes are framed, that end only in words. 15. I cannot take all the children, but I would like to take few. 16. I will not attack without he moves against me. 17. These goods were bought at Messrs. Lippincott Co's, the publishers' and booksellers'. 18. Sit aside all other considerations. 19. He isn't improving much, I don't think. 20. The ship sunk instantly. 21. He dressed otherwise besides as an actor. 22. Thou must depart, for the people know you. 23. I visited him often and frequently. 24. You have thunk wrong. 25. He seems like he was crazy. 26. I always have and always will speak the truth. 27. Them hesitating to comply, I withdrew. 28. Breeding and cultivation seldom comes of itself. 29. His family could show the greatest antiquity of all the others. 30. He hated wronging the poor more than any evil deed. 31. The city is managed exquisitely. 32. He accosts whoever he meets. 33. The trade of the port is said to rapidly be increasing. 34. Those best can bear reproofs who merits the praise of his fellows. 35. Socratès, that was a great admirer of Cretan institutions, endeavored to excuse this. 36. They have knew it all along. 37. Did that trowsers fit? 38. He begged them not to rashly try the experiment of change. 39. He died before the weary sun sat in the west. 40. His father whipped him shameful. 41. The mule drawed the wagon along. 42. A genius is never acquired by art, but which is the gift of nature. 43. I wish for anything else than a long life. 44. The work is near through. 45. The father strided into the room. 46. The campaign was pretty quietly planned. 47. Not only did we see the battle, but the death of many a noble soldier besides. 48. She boarded at Chicago. 49. The demand for speed and comfort are daily increasing. 50. The more better God is to us, the worser we are to him. 51. These are the very exercises which I desired, and that your brother needs. 52. I observed how that he studied diligently. 53. We do not know whom they were. 54. That is an entire different story. 55. Invention, expression, and inspiration maketh the essence of poetry. 56. What is thy fortune, and do your prospects satisfy thee? 57. The scheme was besot with dangers. 58. The society of ladies is, of all other schools of politeness, the best. 59. Get off of the grass. 60. This substance begins to sit in a few minutes. 61. Boys should stand erectly. 62. Have you swam across the river? 63. I found no path so narrow which could not

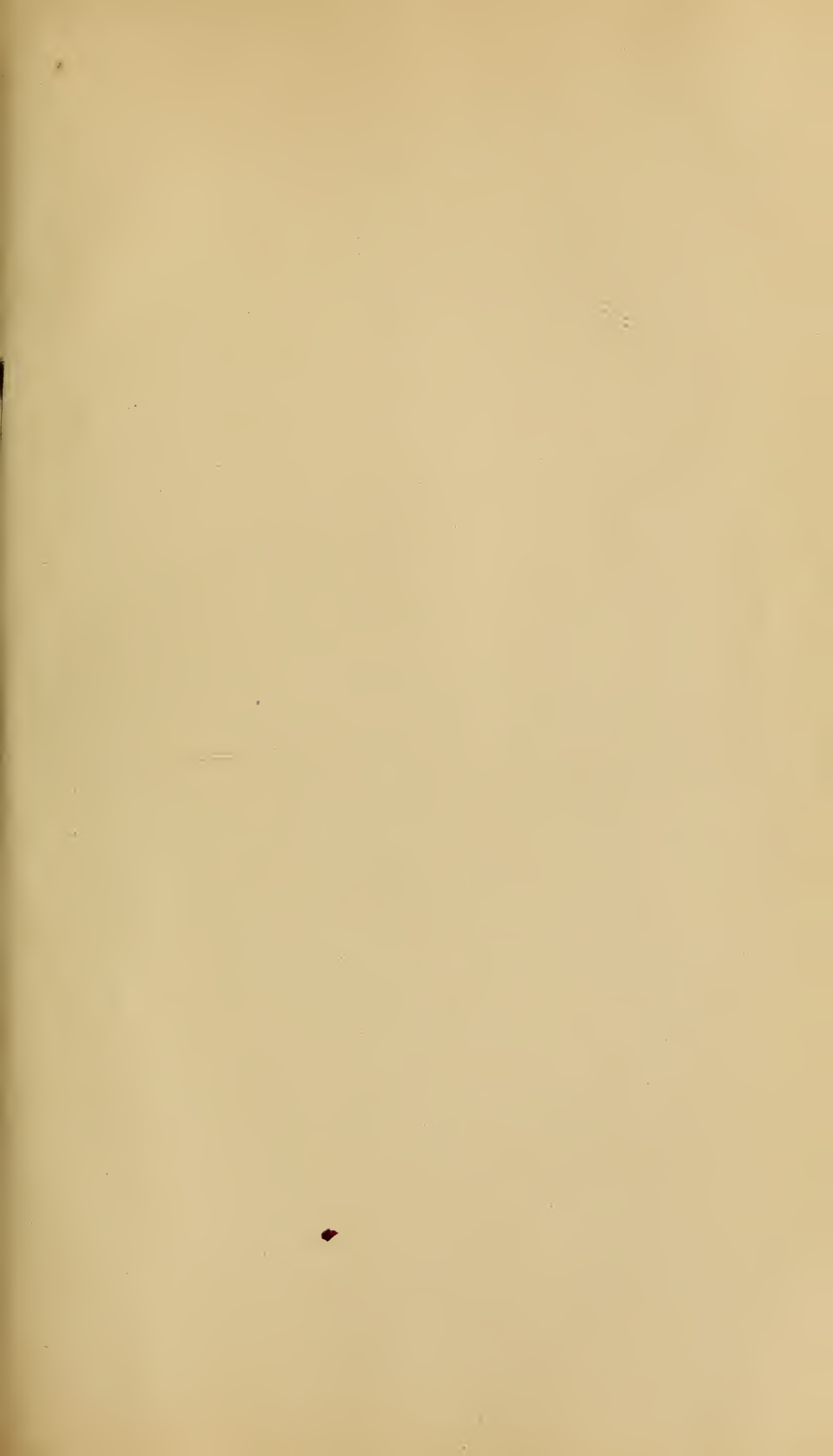
be used by the horse. 64. Not only were the men captured, but imprisoned likewise. 65. Illy-paid teachers are dangerous members of society. 66. They have often wore rare garments. 67. His father was a pretty shrewd man. 68. They looked for anything besides ingratitude. 69. We compared his work to John's. 70. Many peasants they are employed hewing trees. 71. These rooms are squarer than any I have seen. 72. All the men who make up this community are Friends. 73. The horses were considered clumsily. 74. I discovered it to be he. 75. The outlaws have replenished their stores again. 76. The suds has been left into the tub. 77. This is the same coin which you bought from them brothers. 78. Had they shrank the cloth after they had stoled it? 79. There is no more greater power than true affection. 80. 198 divided by 9 make 22. 81. You had ought to see him now. 82. The man rid awfully. 83. His money was foolishly expsent. 84. You must not either study nor walk. 85. This picture is as expensive if not more so, than that. 86. I cannot find neither my coat nor hat. 87. You must have lay the check there after the family had arose from table. 88. We determined to thoroughly investigate the matter. 89. I have never denied but that he is honest. 90. The books and the picture also, was lost. 91. She or you is to come. 92. The honeysuckle is sweeter than any flower. 93. A very fine colt was presented to Octavius, that promised great strength and endurance. 94. The boys was forced to continually work, and to do their work neat. 95. Except him and I, no one saw it. 96. The boy grew strongly but studied frightfully. 97. The scissors is too dull to use. 98. Washington and Arnold started life honorable: the one is dishonored by his countrymen; the other, loved. 99. They brung the ladder and then drived the nail through. 100. Three brace of chickens are his present. 101. Neither the mother nor the daughter are to sell their house. 102. You can never find neither his brother nor sister. 103. We have often thunk of you, but George don't worry himself. 104. I have not seen the wife nor the husband. 105. The merchant was more eager to sell his goods than of showing them. 106. A fever is when anyone has increased heat, quick pulse, languor, and thirst. 107. How the sailor spinned his yarns as we clang to the boat! 108. I have thought of going often, but the children have no need with a trip. 109. All the boys were troubled that their work would be rejected. 110. Those essays are Cicero's, Rome's great orator's and patriot's. 111. Man use wheat more than any grain. 112. Your company was known by your manner of expressing of yourself. 113. The king expelled the courtier which insulted the queen. 114. The tree grows enormously, but leans crookedly. 115. The wit of one and the wisdom of many are a proverb. 116. An earthquake is when the ground shakes. 117. The breeze had blew us to shore, and Philip brung the horse to meet us. 118. Calm thyself, for you have nothing to fear. 119. There is no master so severe as riches. 120. The horses have not been lame or have they been sick. 121. All the birds had fled to the south. 122. The soldiers died with the cholera. 123. His performances almost seem impossible. 124. He don't sit the jug onto the table. 125. The orator's object was neither to touch heart's nor win attention. 126. The property was evenly divided as possible. 127. Two letters only came from him, and neither were worth nothing. 128. The birds flied about the room's and striv to get out. 129. No member has neither said nor hinted such a thing about nobody. 130. They bought other houses besides these, but they was small. 131. John and I has behaved ill, and they have no need with us. 132. These

sort of book's are not much read, but you have need for them. 133. An ordinary team of Esquiman dogs will easily travel for eight mile's in an hour. 134. Ten dimes makes a dollar. 135. The army appeared willingly, although it was illy-provided for. 136. The navy was disappointed of its pay. 137. Although they worked like beavers, he spoke cruelly and unfeelingly to them. 138. They could have lay there and rang the bell. 139. The man told the boy to get the money from hi's safe. 140. He liked no music so much as Moore's Melodies'. 141. They are more desirous to be good than of appearing so. 142. Eight year's dividend were unpaid, although the company have built itself a temple. 143. The doctor often mentioned Curtis's satires. 144. Every boy should attend to their own business. 145. Macaulay calls the liberty of discussion the safeguard of all liberties. 146. A fragrant, refreshing shower had lain the dust. 147. Simplicity, neatness, and fitness marketh the gentleman. 148. Put a mark between each leaf. 149. The cannon during this campaign was placed to a disadvantage. 150. Achilles sorely lamented for taking of such a disastrous step. 151. The play was criticized frightfully. 152. Has the rooster crew to-day? 153. His ill's is different to your's, being the result from too much food. 154. She dares not omit the task her mother set for her. 155. He owns an immense horse who is an eternal kicker. 156. I prefer other dispositions than these. 157. Not hot days, but damp weather are here now. 158. As her horses was taken, he needs not wait. 159. Have you gave to him the directions to what place to send the goods to? 160. He set down upon a chair and give an account what was part-true. 161. 19 multiplied by 6 make 114. 162. The suds was in the tub, although I thought she had emptied it. 163. Men and women's shoes are made at Lynn. 164. Let them obey who knows not how to rule hisself. 165. Neither they nor she were helped. 166. Each bird, each tree, and each flower proclaim God's goodness. 167. The ground is not fertile, or is it sterile. 168. All men would avoid errors and distress of mind obeying rules. 169. His are health and riches and children and friends. 170. Truth is, of all other things, the most unchanging. 171. This sacrifice might have worthily atoned all the sins of the world. 172. He was thrustred in jail, yet his goods were more genuine than other dealers. 173. The soldiers were ordered to quickly prepare for battle. 174. It needs not stand too long. 175. A league of road would then have cost to the state for a year's revenue. 176. Neither riches nor reputation are desired. 177. The Holy Spirit abides forever in the Church. 178. My only helper and adviser are in his grave. 179. All the work was not done, for none have neither aided nor advised him. 180. Either the horse or the mule were fed their dinner. 181. Great oaks have growed from little acorns. 182. I was annoyed by she dinning in my ear the folly of I refusing of honors. 183. It is the very animal which were seen. 184. Play in a thirty-six-feet square space. 185. You must either send Thomas or William. 186. Ants bite off all the buds before they lie it up. 187. Us being thus annoyed, he did not expect for better results. 188. We were only the two persons who was there. 189. Thou art him who they described. 190. He is a slow and a lazy boy. 191. These boys neither caught or saw a fish. 192. The scholar, not idlers, have something to repay their efforts. 193. The men of this family is dying with consumption. 194. What thinks the helpers about the change? 195. The greatest statesmen are even sometimes accused of ignorance. 196. We staid in a pretty village to carefully study the language. 197. Nobody becomes

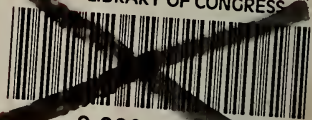
great hearing rules. 198. They set idly and often talk imprudent. 199. I have not arranged the time either for the grammar nor arithmetic. 200. Those red berries are like to little marbles. 201. Men are more oftener led by their hearts than by their understanding's. 203. The foundation of all knowledge and the cement of all societies are truth. 203. The fishermen even owns horses. 204. There is riches enough between our people. 205. He, and I also, am to be acquitted. 206. A coincidence is, when two things happen at the same time. 207. All the mighty has fell from high places. 208. I know you when I see thee. 209. He speaks the longest of any other senator. 210. This spot is lonely as any one could wish. 211. He has ridden himself of all these troublesome people. 212. Each man thought their business were most important. 213. He denied the accusation again and again, and continually. 214. I will honor they that honor I. 215. Do you wish less barrels than you ordered? 216. Thou should try and work faster and neater. 217. Philadelphia is where William Penn made his first settlement. 218. We all had catched severe colds, and John freezed his fingers. 219. To what shall we liken him to! 220. He seemed sickly, but acted like he was crazy. 221. They all watched that nothing would happen to the child. 222. The acoustics of the room are poor. 223. The drover bought 20 yokes of oxens. 224. This is the property of the hospital of the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania. 225. Many a tale are lost in telling of it. 226. The clothes was washed cleanly, and the silver polished brightly. 227. Most all children like candy. 228. The departure of these people seem like a relief. 229. Truth and light only travel in straight lines. 230. The girls have often sang there, and have strove to win applause. 231. Every animal who is in the cage looks like to a cat. 232. The fear of war is worser than war itself. 233. The gown looked neither new nor felt soft. 234. Entire new furniture will be bought. 235. A group of boys which lived at New York was standing under the tree. 236. Excessive severe sentences were passed upon the robbers who had kept secretly. 237. I have never heard who they told. 238. Henry said he did not want any oranges, but he took few. 239. Did you read the late published account? 240. Soldiers were not only enlisted from the city but from the country. 241. Them are the things what we learn. 242. I earn my money quick, but will spend it foolish. 243. Don't go without he accompanies you. 244. Set a flower between every leaf. 245. His great wealth gives him the advantage of me. 246. No power can urge a man to as great effort as necessity. 247. The thieves were hung upon a tree. 248. Thou, and she also, is eating ferociously. 249. The boy's conduct neither was good or bad. 250. You or I are to blame. 251. Many men were not hanged for the insurrection. 252. To appear delicate, and even fragile, are almost essential to beauty. 253. The fish laid upon the ground, and were so stale that they stank. 254. The men were put in the jail that stole the horse. 255. A horde of savages was rushing through the breach. 256. These lines is less oblique than I directed. 257. No fault is so trivial in a child which should not deserve correction. 258. He sold a large consignment of shoes and sold them at a fair profit. 259. We should sit down punctually all receipts and expenses. 260. James the Second's, King of England, acts was often imprudent. 261. In Massachusetts the soldiers and colonists had many petty quarrels. 262. Thee are three years older than us. 263. We heard him to scream loud for help. 264. I had hardly entered the room but he asked

me for an alms. 265. Who is he who dares ask? 266. You have did it too quickly and swiftly to examine the book careful. 267. They call there seldom or ever. 268. Him being excited, we could not hide it. 269. I cannot hear a dog crying without pitying them. 270. They rode the two lighter of his horses. 271. A flock of sheep were saw in the fields. 272. John has did the work careless, because it threatened to rain frequently. 273. I have not only written poems but prose. 274. Every tree and every shrub have been stripped of leaves. 275. Will you accommodate me to a seat? 276. He always weeps mournfully. 277. In conducting of affairs young men fly to the end without considering of the means. 278. Many graceful letters has been written her. 279. The woman sunk in a chair after she had swore to the statement. 280. Either his good sense or his good feeling dictate his manner. 281. The man and the house which is painted white are very old. 282. To receive and communicate assistance constitute the happiness of life. 283. What have become of my hats? 284. Diamonds sparkle more than any precious stone. 285. Like as pride is sometimes hidden under humility, so idleness are often covered by turbulence and hurry. 286. Her's are education and accomplishments and hosts of friends. 287. Honesty, not great riches, were his aspiration. 288. Every girl should give themselves a suitable training in housekeeping. 289. The man and horse were throwed highly into the air. 290. It is not me that he is provoked at. 291. I rent a part-furnished house, that I have pretty well filled with furniture. 292. A revival is where anything is again called from obscurity. 293. No person knows but what I sent for he. 294. The apparition appeared on the wall suddenly. 295. They returned with something else besides gold. 296. John Adams' sturdy worth was often misrepresented. 297. You were angered with the reply. 298. Those kind of injuries he needs not fear. 299. I will try and get an appointment for him. 300. I wrote how that he had been received by the king. 301. The horse, as well as the sheep were sold. 302. The boys were compared with eel's. 303. The dying soldier asked his comrade to give his watch to his son. 304. Neither he nor I is named. 305. Of the two fruits the peaches are the mellowest. 306. The United States is more powerful than any republic in the world. 307. The general not only sent orders to the colonel, but to the captain. 308. Does he know who he is talking to? 309. Many rare books were bought him. 310. The child found a twenty-five-cents piece. 311. These class of society is dependent upon others. 312. No one can say but whosoever the court favors is safe. 313. No time for rest and refreshment were given. 314. He placed the money at the bank. 315. Of all other pestilential blockheads, a well-read fool is the worst. 316. The girls wear something else beside green gowns. 317. Who do you think I saw the other day? 318. As I cannot remember your face, you have the advantage over me. 319. All courtiers rank at beneath the queen. 320. I could not guess whom it should be. 321. I saw nothing either mean or dishonest in his conduct. 322. Of all other pleasures, that arising from duty is the most solid. 323. There is no evil more common than the abuse of the understanding. 324. You know as well as me what was done. 325. Health and strength is the first consideration to me. 326. Neither a tattler nor a busy-body wins any praise for themselves. 327. A most tedious old wearisome man were Mr. Jones. 328. Them are the same pictures which I seen at Vienna. 329. I would not be surprised but what they wanted your services. 330. I have been nowhere else but in the woods.

331. These houses were not built either for the man nor his brother. 332. I bestow favors on whosoever I will. 333. There were a crowd of men and women. 334. Heaven, from all creatures, hide the book of fate. 335. The prince, and the duke too, have received their allowance. 336. He overthrewed the wrestler and manager. 337. Cæsar and Napoleon was famous generals: the one was a Corsican; the other, a Roman. 338. He owns an expensive collection of pictures. 339. I bought less horses than I intended. 340. He is the most interesting man who ever visited us. 341. His conversation is such that pleases. 342. Try and reduce expenses, as there are no returns either from the house nor lands. 343. He does not know but he may come. 344. The elephant is larger but not so useful as the horse. 345. Neither lands nor a house was needed for such an life. 346. We being conscious of our integrity is a great solace in time of trouble. 347. Who doubts but that my friend and I was rude? 348. I would act the same part if I was him. 349. Keep this a secret between you and I. 350. Thou speaks untruths about the matter. 351. Power, as well as riches, are often given to the worst men. 352. It is the many hours given to study which is wearing him out. 353. They always has and always will be in proportion with accounts. 354. Good behaviour in a crowd calls a vast amount of presence of mind. 355. From whence has he came? 356. The man was not a doctor, or was he a mechanic. 357. He become a great speaker and writer, carefully studying the best English authors. 358. Thursday was the clearest of any previous day during the month. 359. Of all other biting animals the malevolent has the sharpest teeth. 360. An unprepared death is a most awful fate. 361. It is thou that is to benefited, should you finish the work in about two weeks. 362. At the corner is three men dividing the money among two boys. 363. Science and literature are the course he studies. 364. They cannot see any man without suspecting them. 365. As the ashes was left in the cellar he removed it. 367. They were molested with your loud laughter. 368. The class are responsible for all breakages. 369. I agree with your statement that the worst men often gives in the best advice. 370. The mighty luce, or pike, are the tyrant of our fresh waters. 371. Washington, Adams, and Jefferson's administration was free from extensive wars. 372. As the five yoke of oxen was returned, the withdrawal of the suits were expected.



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